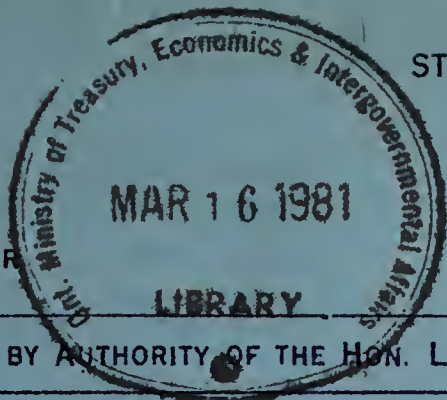




ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
PROVINCIAL TREASURER



ONTARIO BUREAU
OF
STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
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Vol. 4

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MARCH, 1952

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE PROVINCE IN JANUARY REMAINED GENERALLY HIGH ALTHOUGH SOME INDICATORS RECEDED FROM THE UNUSUALLY INFLATED LEVEL OF LAST YEAR. IN JANUARY 1952 AS COMPARED WITH THE SAME MONTH A YEAR AGO, CHEQUES CASHED WERE UP 11.8% CAR LOADINGS 4% AND LIFE INSURANCE SALES, 2.3%. RETAIL TRADE WAS OFF FRACTIONALLY IN TOTAL, BEING SUPPORTED BY INCREASED FOOD SALES. SUBSTANTIAL DECREASES WERE RECORDED IN THE SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES, APPLIANCES AND RADIOS, AND LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS. (SEE PAGE 2)

WHILE OVERALL INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE PROVINCE REMAINS AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN IN 1950, THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES EMPLOYED 2% FEWER PEOPLE IN JANUARY THIS YEAR THAN LAST. THE NORTHERN AREAS OF THE PROVINCE RECORDED SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES RANGING FROM 21% IN THE LAKEHEAD (FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR) REGION TO 8% IN THE SAULT. THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE PROVINCE CONTINUES TO BEAR THE BRUNT OF THE DECLINE IN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY. DECREASES IN EMPLOYMENT WERE LARGEST IN THE BORDER (14%), UPPER GRAND RIVER (11%), LAKE ERIE (9%) AND UPPER THAMES (7%) REGIONS. NORTHERN ONTARIO ALSO LED IN PAYROLL INCREASES OVER THE YEAR WHERE JUMPS RANGED FROM 33% IN THE LAKEHEAD AND NICKEL RANGE AREAS TO 24% IN THE SAULT AND CLAY BELT REGIONS. DECLINES WERE NOTED IN TWO ZONES, VIZ., BORDER (9%) AND UPPER GRAND RIVER (4%). AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS INCREASED IN ALL AREAS OF THE PROVINCE OVER THE YEAR WITH THE LARGEST JUMP OCCURRING IN THE NICKEL RANGE AREA WHERE THE CURRENT AVERAGE IS \$39.74.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES HAS BEEN SHOWN AND SOME EMPLOYEES ARE BEING RECALLED TO THEIR JOBS IN THE AUTOMOBILE AND REFRIGERATION PLANTS. AT THE SAME TIME, SHORT-TIME OPERATIONS AND CONTINUED LAY-OFFS CHARACTERIZE THE TEXTILE, LEATHER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRIES.

ON BALANCE, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING WORK SHOWED A SMALL INCREASE FROM 113,600 AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY TO 115,500 ON FEBRUARY 28TH. THE LATTER TOTAL REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 1,900 OVER THE MONTH AND 48,300 FROM A YEAR AGO.

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INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit</u>		Latest month compared with same month last year	Latest month compared with previous month
				%	%
1.	Industrial Employment	Index	January	+ 1.8	- 2.3
2.	Industrial Payrolls	Index	January	+12.5	- 5.9
3.	Car Loadings (Eastern Canada)	No.	February	+ 4.0	- 4.1
4.	Cheques Cashed	\$	January	+11.8	- 0.1
5.	New Motor Vehicles Financed	No.	January	-13.3	+22.0
6.	Department Store Sales	\$	February	+ 2.0	--
7.	Total Retail Trade	\$	January	- 0.2	-27.4
	Grocery & Combination	\$	January	+18.1	-14.0
	Motor Vehicles	\$	January	-12.9	+35.2
	New Motor Vehicles	No.	January	-45.6	- 1.8
	Department Stores	\$	January	-11.9	-54.9
	Garage & Filling Station	\$	January	+ 6.5	- 3.6
	Lumber & Bldg. Materials	\$	January	-14.7	+ 3.5
	Furniture	\$	January	-12.6	-31.7
	Appliances & Radio	\$	January	-17.2	- 7.6
	Other	\$	January	+ 1.4	-40.5
8.	Construction				
	Contracts Awarded	\$	January	-48.4	-45.6
	Residential	\$	January	+17.8	-30.7
	Business	\$	January	-34.7	-22.4
	Industrial	\$	January	-77.8	-80.6
	Engineering	\$	January	-60.5	-30.1
	Housing				
	Starts	No.	December	-58.6	-41.5
	Completions	No.	December	-45.1	-18.1
	Residential Bldg. Material Index		January	+ 8.2	+ 0.9
	Building Materials	Index	January	+ 4.0	+ 0.4
9.	Cost of Living (Canada)	Index	February	+11.0	+ 0.2
10.	Wholesale Prices (Canada)	Index	January	+ 1.9	- 0.3
11.	Life Insurance Sales	\$	January	+ 2.3	-10.3

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO(1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan/52 Jan/51 + or - %	Payrolls	Jan/52 Jan/51 + or - %	Average Weekly Wage and Salaries \$	Jan/52 Jan/51 + or - %
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	34.0	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	192.1 193.2 189.5	- 1.4	372.8 444.8 412.9	+10.8	47.39 56.22 53.20	+ 5.81
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.1	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	195.7 198.0 194.3	- 0.7	419.3 498.6 465.4	+11.0	50.68 59.56 56.68	+ 6.00
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	6.7	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	195.4 217.2 208.2	+ 6.6	441.5 552.7 514.1	+16.4	55.52 62.50 60.65	+ 5.13
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.6	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	120.7 134.6 109.9	- 8.9	236.5 326.6 246.6	+ 4.3	36.42 45.09 41.69	+ 5.27
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.9	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	191.4 184.7 178.5	- 6.7	381.9 438.0 392.2	+ 2.7	43.94 52.23 48.39	+ 4.45
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.9	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	228.8 204.0 197.4	-13.7	473.8 457.7 432.3	- 8.8	55.55 60.18 58.75	+ 3.20
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.8	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	260.1 266.9 262.8	+ 1.0	459.1 540.2 518.2	+12.9	60.14 68.95 67.18	+ 7.04
8. Upper Grand (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.9	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	161.7 149.0 143.9	-11.0	340.8 368.4 326.3	- 4.3	42.53 49.91 45.75	+ 3.22
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron Simcoe)	2.4	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	182.0 191.0 187.6	+ 3.1	382.9 490.8 430.3	+12.4	37.08 45.26 40.41	+ 3.33
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont. Peter, Vic. Northumb'l'd)	4.9	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	216.4 211.7 204.1	- 5.7	519.2 541.1 530.2	+ 2.1	53.36 56.82 57.77	+ 4.41
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward)	2.6	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	269.3 299.9 284.5	+ 5.6	642.8 805.6 754.5	+17.4	44.36 50.07 49.43	+ 5.07
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	158.9 160.8 157.9	- 0.6	331.4 398.7 373.2	+12.6	43.19 51.32 48.91	+ 5.72

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan/52	Payrolls	Jan/52	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Jan/52
				Jan/51 + or - %		Jan/51 + or - %		Jan/51 + or - \$
13. Ottawa V. (Carl., Lan., Russell)	3.5	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	155.7 163.4 161.6		304.0 358.5 350.6		43.74 48.97 48.42	
				+ 3.8		+15.3		+ 4.68
14. Highlands (Hal., Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.8	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	156.3 153.8 147.4		313.6 361.3 333.0		41.85 50.33 48.41	
				- 5.7		+ 6.2		+ 6.56
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane, Timiskaming)	1.0	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	160.0 175.0 179.9		354.4 449.1 438.7		59.07 68.42 65.00	
				+12.4		+23.8		+ 5.93
16. Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.6	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	175.1 204.5 201.9		347.7 458.4 462.6		61.05 68.23 69.74	
				+15.3		+33.0		+ 8.69
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.4	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	196.0 212.2 210.9		390.0 501.6 485.2		55.13 65.46 63.72	
				+ 7.6		+24.4		+ 8.59
18. Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	1.9	Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	211.5 255.0 255.9		440.5 603.3 587.6		58.67 66.64 64.67	
				+21.0		+33.4		+ 6.00

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. Border (Salt, Natural Gas)		Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	109.7 133.4 132.6		203.7 279.8 275.6		49.58 56.31 55.79	
				+20.9		+35.3		+ 6.21
15. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)		Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	76.6 75.3 74.8		118.5 129.2 126.3		53.88 59.76 58.75	
				- 2.3		+ 6.6		+ 4.87
16. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper Gold, Silver)		Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	140.7 166.6 165.0		266.5 352.3 376.1		62.92 67.27 72.53	
				+17.3		+41.1		+ 9.61
17. Sault (Iron Ore)		Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	190.8 181.4 177.0		325.6 375.7 372.4		55.42 67.28 68.34	
				- 7.2		+14.4		+12.92
18. Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)		Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	89.9 68.1 67.4		148.6 139.1 130.7		55.67 68.85 65.31	
				-25.0		-12.0		+ 9.64
19. James Bay (Gold, Silver)		Jan.1/51 Dec.1/51 Jan.1/52	104.2 97.8 96.6		163.0 184.6 170.8		54.63 65.93 61.80	
				- 7.3		+ 4.8		+ 7.17

(1) Original data reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT MAR. 1, 1951 and FEB. 28, 1952

Region	I		II		Ratio of II to I	
	Unfilled Vacancies		Unplaced Applicants			
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. Metropolitan	2,424	5,883	34,683	15,138	14.3	2.6
2. Burlington	423	880	11,289	6,377	26.7	7.2
3. Niagara	264	373	6,342	3,970	24.0	10.6
4. Lake Erie	20	47	853	536	42.7	11.4
5. Upper Thames R.	642	810	5,483	2,695	8.5	3.3
6. Border	384	358	10,259	5,701	26.7	15.9
7. St. Clair R.	52	163	1,361	584	26.2	3.6
8. Upper Grand R.	383	595	5,961	1,949	15.6	3.3
9. Blue Water	245	303	5,924	4,601	24.2	15.2
10. Kawartha Lakes	138	344	6,553	3,732	47.5	10.8
11. Quinte	227	222	3,989	3,203	17.6	14.4
12. Upper St. Lawrence	89	74	3,914	2,752	44.0	37.2
13. Ottawa Valley	815	740	7,512	6,352	9.2	8.6
14. Highlands	85	138	2,369	1,904	27.8	13.8
15. Clay Belt	221	743	1,738	1,420	7.9	1.9
16. Nickel Range	216	576	2,027	1,476	9.4	2.6
17. Sault	83	365	921	661	11.1	1.8
18. Lakehead	<u>374</u>	<u>1,919</u>	<u>3,660</u>	<u>3,825</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>2.0</u>
TOTAL	7,085	14,533	114,838	66,876	16.2	4.6
EXEC. & PROFESSIONAL	<u>469</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.7</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>7,554</u>	<u>15,025</u>	<u>115,456</u>	<u>67,214</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>4.5</u>

RECORDED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52

Date	1950	1951	1952	Date	1950	1951	1952
January	65,800	55,750	93,900	July	50,800	40,700	
February	94,800	72,400	113,600	August	40,500	37,900	
March	94,400	67,200	115,500	September	41,700	39,400	
April	102,200	60,600		October	35,400	44,900	
May	89,200	51,500		November	39,800	54,700	
June	57,400	38,300		December	48,200	74,500	

CHEQUES CASHED IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
(Millions of Dollars)

-----Regions-----

Date	ONTARIO	Metro- politan (Toronto)	Burlington (Brantford- Hamilton)	Niagara (St. Catharines)	Upper Thames (London)	Border (Windsor Chatham)	St. Clair (Sarnia)
1941 (Av.)	1,518	946	106	12	41	72	9
1950 (Av.)	3,596	2,523	234	36	116	167	28
1951							
Jan.	3,745	2,543	281	48	138	211	30
Feb.	3,527	2,391	249	39	97	183	31
Mar.	3,766	2,631	282	47	120	212	35
Apr.	3,969	2,633	310	47	118	203	32
May	3,925	2,692	296	47	126	196	35
June	3,987	2,767	296	42	143	196	41
July	3,751	2,517	299	42	144	198	36
Aug.	3,754	2,485	292	44	135	172	36
Sept.	3,508	2,407	276	45	114	153	41
Oct.	4,423	3,097	318	49	131	189	42
Nov.	4,499	3,101	301	52	131	196	34
Dec.	4,193	3,016	282	51	131	171	32
1952							
Jan.	4,187	2,984	248	49	132	179	33

	Upper Grand (Kitchener)	Kawartha (Peter- borough)	Quinte (Kingston)	Upper St. Lawr. (Cornwall)	Ottawa V. (Ottawa)	Nickel R. (Sudbury)	Lakehead (Fort William)
1941 (Av.)	18	10	9	---	278	8	9
1950 (Av.)	45	26	23	13	345	24	21
1951							
Jan.	52	27	21	16	335	27	22
Feb.	49	26	20	13	386	26	17
Mar.	51	28	22	15	275	28	21
Apr.	53	27	22	15	463	27	20
May	57	30	25	16	352	30	22
June	57	31	25	15	321	30	22
July	53	28	23	14	344	30	22
Aug.	50	29	23	15	421	30	22
Sept.	46	26	23	14	313	28	22
Oct.	48	31	25	16	420	32	24
Nov.	55	28	25	18	501	32	26
Dec.	53	28	26	21	327	31	25
1952							
Jan.	49	27	24	16	357	30	22

DEFENCE CONTRACTS AWARDED IN ONTARIO (1)
(Jan. 1, 1952 to Jan. 31, 1952)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u> \$	<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	15,991,000	8. Upper Grand River	1,481,000
2. Burlington	2,180,000	9. Blue Water	177,000
3. Niagara	1,180,000	10. Kawartha	171,000
4. Lake Erie	--	11. Quinte	857,000
5. Upper Thames	253,000	12. Upper St. Lawrence	59,000
6. Border	798,000	13. Ottawa Valley	8,127,000
7. St. Clair River	--	14. Highlands	268,000
		18. Lakehead	128,000
		TOTAL - Ontario	<u>31,670,000</u>

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u> \$	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u> \$
1. Clothing	9,838,000	11. Wood Products	283,000
2. Electrical Equipment	6,073,000	12. Food Products	220,000
3. Construction	3,939,000	13. Petroleum Products	107,000
4. Textiles	2,764,000	14. Non-ferrous Metals	103,000
5. Machinery & Tools	1,985,000	15. Fire-Fighting Equip.	79,000
6. Aircraft	1,855,000	16. Medical & Dental	68,000
7. Automotive	1,087,000	17. Precision Instruments	41,000
8. Iron and Steel Products	618,000	18. Photographic Supplies	41,000
9. Ammunition	587,000	19. Misc. Manufacture	972,000
10. Footwear	548,000	20. Assorted Services	462,000
		TOTAL - Ontario	<u>31,670,000</u>

(1) Data originated with the Department of Defence Production. The list does not include orders placed with firms whose total defence orders were less than \$10,000, orders deleted for security reasons, orders placed by the Department of Defence Production outside Canada, and increases in orders placed earlier.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
AND BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY (1)
(February 1952)

Ten firms with liabilities of \$211,312 failed in Ontario during February. The Metropolitan region accounted for seven failures involving liabilities of \$151,000, the Upper Thames region had two failures (\$20,212) and the Blue Water one (\$40,000). Two bankruptcies in Manufacturing had liabilities of \$103,000, five in Trade (\$70,812) and one in Construction (\$20,000). A year ago, business failures were fewer in number and smaller in liabilities, a total of eight involving \$127,229. Revised figures for January 1952 placed the number of bankruptcies in Ontario at twenty-seven involving liabilities of \$1,003,001.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$	<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	7	151,100	11. Quinte	--	--
2. Burlington	--	--	12. Upper St. Lawrence	--	--
3. Niagara	--	--	13. Ottawa Valley	--	--
4. Lake Erie	--	--	14. Highlands	--	--
5. Upper Thames	2	20,212	15. Clay Belt	--	--
6. Border	--	--	16. Nickel Range	--	--
7. St. Clair	--	--	17. Sault	--	--
8. Upper Grand	--	--	18. Lakehead	--	--
9. Blue Water	1	40,000	TOTAL	<u>10</u>	<u>211,312</u>
10. Kawartha	--	--			

	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1.	Manufacturing:		
	Heat Equipment	1	35,000
	Household Furnishings	1	68,000
	Sub-total	<u>2</u>	<u>103,000</u>
2.	Construction	1	20,000
3.	Service	1	13,000
4.	Trade	5	70,812
5.	Other	<u>1</u>	<u>4,500</u>
	TOTAL	<u>10</u>	<u>211,312</u>

(1) Data reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Ltd.

ESTIMATED NET FARM INCOME IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
1949

<u>Region</u>	<u>Net Farm Income</u> \$	<u>Income as a % of Ontario</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Net Farm Income</u> \$	<u>Income as a % of Ontario</u>
1. Metropolitan	28,676,069	6.5	10. Kawartha	39,069,922	8.8
2. Burlington	15,228,934	3.5	11. Quinte	24,892,543	5.6
3. Niagara	10,468,711	2.4	12. Upper St. Lawrence	26,757,904	6.1
4. Lake Erie	27,252,654	6.2	13. Ottawa V.	33,954,361	7.7
5. Upper Thames	52,305,741	11.8	14. Highlands	6,297,504	1.4
6. Border	35,007,823	7.9	15. Clay Belt	4,277,236	1.0
7. St. Clair R.	14,471,034	3.3	16. Nickel Range	3,961,018	0.9
8. Upper Grand R.	42,587,312	9.7	17. Sault	1,765,869	0.4
9. Blue Water	69,626,109	15.8	18. Lakehead	4,603,258	1.0
Provincial Total				<u>441,204,002</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Ontario Department of Agriculture.

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY OF MALE FARM HELP IN ONTARIO

	<u>With Board</u> \$	<u>Without Board</u> \$
August 15, 1949	4.30	5.20
August 15, 1950	4.60	5.70
August 15, 1951	5.20	6.40

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH OF MALE FARM HELP IN ONTARIO

	<u>With Board</u>	<u>Without Board</u>
August 15, 1949	\$ 75	\$ 107
August 15, 1950	81	111
August 15, 1951	89	124

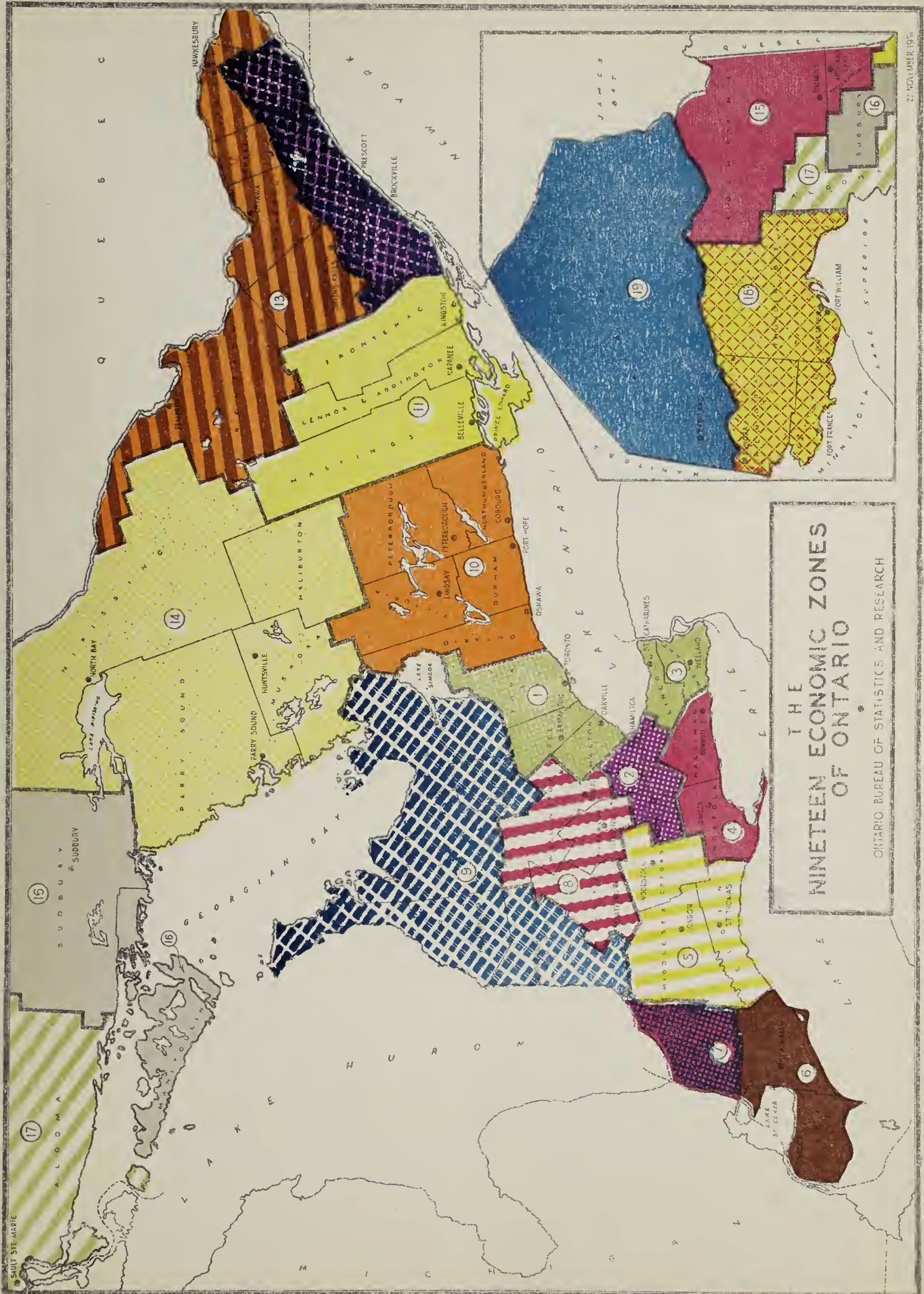
INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS - ONTARIO
(1935 - 39 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Index</u>
1949	257.8
1950	265.2
1951	313.7
1952 (Jan.)	307.8



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THE
NINETEEN ECONOMIC ZONES
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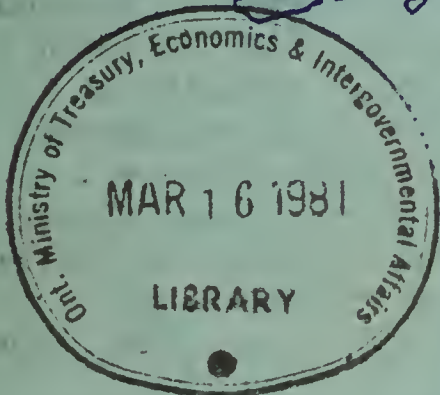
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PRIME MINISTER

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SUMMARY OF CURRENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

An examination of the latest economic indicators shows some improvement in business activity over the month. Overall industrial employment remains slightly higher than a year ago and payrolls currently exceed those of 1951 by almost 12%. The present volume of industrial production (as judged by the index for Canada as a whole) is however, 3% below the same period of last year. The output of manufactured goods alone is off 5.4% over the year. Among the remaining indicators which have shown increases over 1951 are car loadings (4.2%), cheques cashed (7.3%) and consumption of electrical energy (14.2%).

The dollar value of retail trade in February was 3.2% greater than last year, the largest increases being shown in the food and gasoline and filling station categories. Sales of automobiles, electrical goods, and lumber and building materials were still substantially below last year. Some improvement in the retail trade picture may be expected to result from the tax reductions announced in the recent federal budget. In fact, a recent upturn in sales of automobiles may be partially attributed to reduced taxes.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario in February was 2.5% below last year, substantial decreases being shown in the motor vehicles, leather, textile, rubber and electrical appliance industries. Regionally the manufacturing employment picture is weakest in the Border (Windsor - Chatham), Upper Grand River (Kitchener), Kawartha (Oshawa - Peterborough) and Upper Thames River (London) areas. Drops in employment over the year ranged from 15.3% in the Border region to 0.4% in the Burlington region. On the other hand, very substantial percentage increases in employment were recorded in the Lakehead (24%) and Nickel Range (14%) areas.

Manufacturing payrolls increased in all regions of the Province over the year with the exception of the Border and Upper Grand River areas. Declines in the above areas amounted to 13.4% and 3.6% respectively. The largest payroll increases were recorded in the Lakehead (35.3%), St. Clair River (30.9%), Nickel Range (28.5%), and Sault (26.3%) Regions. Average weekly earnings increased throughout the Province over the period, the largest gains accruing to the Sault, Nickel Range and Clay Belt Regions. Generally speaking, the Northern areas of the Province are presently showing the greatest expansion in manufacturing employment, payrolls and earnings.

The current unemployment picture shows a slight improvement over last month. At the beginning of April, 114,900 persons were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 600 over the month and an increase of 54,300 over last year. With the advent of Spring, unemployment may be expected to drop sharply from its winter peak, although the current slack in the manufacturing industries of the Province will tend to keep the unemployed level substantially above last year. Some workers who had been laid off as a result of the slack in business activity have been recalled in the rubber, leather and automobile industries. Temporary mass lay-offs which involved over 600 persons on March 27th, dropped to 60 as of April 3rd. Unemployment continues to be greatly in excess of last year in all regions of the Province except the Clay Belt.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Unit</u>		Latest month compared with same month last year	Latest month compared with previous month
			%	%
1. Industrial Employment	Index	February	+ 1.1	- 1.4
2. Industrial Payrolls	Index	February	+11.8	+ 4.3
3. Industrial Production (Canada)				
General	Index	January	- 3.0	+ 1.7
Manufacturing	Index	January	- 5.4	+ 1.1
4. Hours of Work (Mfg.)	Hrs.	January	- 5.0	- 8.5
5. Car Loadings	No.	March	+ 4.2	+ 6.8
Eastern Canada				
6. Cheques Cashed	\$	February	+ 7.3	- 9.6
7. New Motor Vehicles Financed	No.	February	+ 9.0	+26.3
8. Department Store Sales	\$	April 5	+ 6.0	--
9. Total Retail Trade	\$	February	+ 3.2	+ 1.9
Grocery & Combination	\$	February	+15.1	- 2.6
Motor Vehicles	\$	February	-21.4	+ 5.6
New Motor Vehicles	No.	February	-47.6	+37.5
Department Stores	\$	February	+ 2.1	+12.4
Garage and Filling Station	\$	February	+10.8	- 0.4
Lumber and Building Materials	\$	February	- 5.6	- 9.3
Furniture	\$	February	+ 7.6	+14.7
Appliances and Radio	\$	February	-12.9	- 2.1
Other	\$	February	+17.0	+ 5.3
10. Construction				
Contracts Awarded	\$	February	+23.9	+52.0
Residential	\$	February	-32.6	-19.6
Business	\$	February	- 9.2	+ 8.8
Industrial	\$	February	+347.9	+402.4
Engineering	\$	February	- 8.2	+24.5
Housing				
Starts	No.	December	-58.6	-41.5
Completions	No.	December	-45.1	-18.1
Residential Building Materials	Index	February	+ 4.7	n/c
Building Materials	Index	February	+ 0.8	+ 0.1
11. Cost-of-Living (Canada)	Index	March	+ 5.2	- 0.9
12. Wholesale Prices (Canada)	Index	February	- 2.5	- 1.8
13. Consumption of Electricity	Kwh	February	+14.2	- 5.3
14. Life Insurance Sales	\$	January	- 2.2	-12.3
15. Business Failures	No.	March	+75.0	+110.0

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Feb/52 Feb/51 + or - %	Payrolls	Feb/52 Feb/51 + or - %	Average Weekly Wage and Salaries	Feb/52 Feb/51 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	34.0	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	193.7 189.6 190.2	- 1.8	401.4 412.8 443.4	+10.5	\$ 50.60 53.48 57.27	+ 6.67
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.1	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	196.8 193.7 196.0	- 0.4	442.7 464.6 497.9	+12.5	53.21 56.78 60.13	+ 6.92
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	6.7	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	198.8 208.0 210.4	+ 5.8	473.4 512.5 557.7	+17.8	58.49 60.52 65.11	+ 6.62
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand Norfolk)	0.6	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	122.3 109.8 116.4	- 4.8	272.8 247.5 297.4	+ 9.0	41.45 41.87 47.48	+ 6.03
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.9	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	193.3 178.5 178.4	- 7.7	412.7 392.2 418.8	+ 1.5	47.03 48.39 51.71	+ 4.68
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.9	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	229.9 197.4 194.7	-15.3	536.4 431.3 464.5	-13.4	62.60 58.62 63.99	+ 1.39
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.8	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	264.9 272.5 275.4	+ 4.0	480.9 579.6 629.3	+30.9	61.84 62.29 66.90	+ 5.06
8. Upper Grand (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.9	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	163.1 144.3 145.4	-10.9	370.3 320.8 356.8	- 3.6	45.80 45.75 50.47	+ 4.67
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron Simcoe)	2.4	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	184.2 187.2 186.0	+ 1.0	417.6 428.5 469.8	+12.5	39.95 40.33 44.50	+ 4.55
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont. Peter, Vic. Northumb'l'd)	4.9	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	222.4 204.0 203.5	- 8.5	548.0 530.8 559.0	+ 2.0	54.79 57.84 61.10	+ 6.31
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward)	2.6	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	279.3 286.1 291.6	+ 4.4	688.1 759.7 815.1	+18.5	45.78 49.49 52.09	+ 6.31
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds Stormont)	2.0	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	161.9 157.9 154.5	- 4.6	374.7 373.2 385.6	+ 2.9	47.91 48.91 51.65	+ 3.74

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Feb/52 Feb/51 + or - %	Payrolls	Feb/52 Feb/51 + or - %	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	Feb/52 Feb/51 + or - \$
13. Ottawa V. (Carl., Lan., Russell)	3.5	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	157.6 161.5 158.6		315.4 350.9 354.7		44.82 48.44 49.87	
				+ 0.6		+12.5		+ 5.05
14. Highlands (Hal., Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.8	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	152.5 147.2 149.7		329.1 332.9 355.9		45.01 48.35 50.83	
				- 1.8		+ 8.1		+ 5.82
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane, Timiskaming)	1.0	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	159.2 166.9 167.0		367.7 409.3 431.1		61.58 65.40 68.82	
				+ 4.9		+17.2		+ 7.24
16. Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.6	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	176.9 202.0 201.6		364.3 462.7 468.2		63.32 69.76 70.72	
				+14.0		+28.5		+ 7.40
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.4	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	200.4 210.9 210.1		411.3 485.2 520.2		56.84 63.72 68.60	
				+ 4.8		+26.5		+11.76
18. Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	1.9	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	210.4 252.5 260.8		450.7 578.0 609.6		60.33 64.48 65.87	
				+24.0		+35.3		+ 5.54

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	110.2 132.6 124.5			209.2 275.6 275.9		50.65 55.79 59.30	
			+13.0			+31.9		+ 8.65
15. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	76.6 76.6 76.8			123.6 129.5 135.7		56.17 58.82 61.48	
			+ 0.3			+ 9.8		+ 5.31
16. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper Gold, Silver)	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	146.0 165.0 165.8			294.6 376.1 362.4		67.08 72.53 69.52	
			+13.6			+23.0		+ 2.44
17. Sault (Iron Ore)	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	172.4 177.0 183.6			314.0 372.4 388.2		59.16 68.34 68.68	
			+ 6.5			+23.6		+ 9.52
18. Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	89.0 67.4 66.7			157.8 130.7 131.5		59.75 65.31 66.44	
			-25.1			-16.7		+ 6.69
19. James Bay (Gold, Silver)	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	106.5 96.6 97.6			175.9 170.8 178.5		57.68 61.80 63.87	
			- 8.4			+ 1.5		+ 5.19
All Areas	Feb.1/51 Jan.1/52 Feb.1/52	99.4 103.7 104.1			175.3 195.4 198.9		59.39 63.87 64.76	
			+ 4.7			+13.5		+ 5.37

(1) Original data reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT MAR. 29, 1951 and MAR. 27, 1952.

REGION	UNFILLED VACANCIES		UNPLACED APPLICANTS		RATIO OF 11 to 1	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. Metropolitan	3,147	6,566	34,183	12,238	10.9	1.9
2. Burlington	581	1,385	10,480	4,499	18.0	4.8
3. Niagara	314	661	5,800	3,027	18.5	7.3
4. Lake Erie	24	74	1,064	583	44.3	10.0
5. Upper Thames R.	716	1,198	5,408	2,090	7.6	2.6
6. Border	512	509	8,678	4,865	16.9	10.6
7. St. Clair R.	43	107	1,292	286	30.0	2.1
8. Upper Grand R.	438	861	5,329	1,538	12.2	2.4
9. Blue Water	322	559	5,208	2,530	16.2	8.8
10. Kawartha Lake	274	582	6,513	2,941	23.8	9.5
11. Quinte	261	318	3,666	1,949	14.0	9.7
12. Upper St. Lawrence	90	136	4,157	1,643	46.2	25.1
13. Ottawa Valley	1,093	1,258	7,658	4,749	7.0	6.3
14. Highlands	93	806	3,414	1,741	36.7	23.7
15. Clay Belt	153	818	1,517	1,575	9.9	1.8
16. Nickel Range	144	1,137	3,356	924	23.3	1.5
17. Sault	478	498	1,056	493	2.2	2.4
18. Lakehead	269	3,692	5,459	3,379	20.3	1.3
TOTAL	8,952	21,165	114,238	51,050	12.7	3.3
EXEC. & PROFESSIONAL	532	499	622	447	1.2	0.7
GRAND TOTAL	9,484	21,664	114,860	51,497	12.1	3.3

RECORDED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52

Date	1950	1951	1952	Date	1950	1951	1952
January	65,800	55,750	93,900	July	50,800	40,700	
February	94,800	72,400	113,600	August	40,500	37,900	
March	94,400	67,200	115,500	September	41,700	39,400	
April	102,200	60,600	114,900	October	35,400	44,900	
May	89,200	51,500		November	39,800	54,700	
June	57,400	38,300		December	48,200	74,500	

CHEQUES CASHED IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

(Millions of Dollars)

-----Regions-----

Date	ONTARIO	Metro- politan (Toronto)	Burlington (Brantford- Hamilton)	Niagara (St. Catharines)	Upper Thames (London)	Border (Windsor Chatham)	St. Clair (Sarnia)
1941 (Av.)	1,518	946	106	12	41	72	9
1950 (Av.)	3,596	2,523	234	36	116	167	28
1951							
Jan.	3,745	2,543	281	48	138	211	30
Feb.	3,527	2,391	249	39	97	183	31
Mar.	3,766	2,631	282	47	120	212	35
Apr.	3,969	2,633	310	47	118	203	32
May	3,925	2,692	296	47	126	196	35
June	3,987	2,767	296	42	143	196	41
July	3,751	2,517	299	42	144	198	36
Aug.	3,754	2,485	292	44	135	172	36
Sept.	3,508	2,407	276	45	114	153	41
Oct.	4,423	3,097	318	49	131	189	42
Nov.	4,499	3,101	301	52	131	196	34
Dec.	4,193	3,016	282	51	131	171	32
1952							
Jan.	4,187	2,984	248	49	132	179	33
Feb.	3,783	2,575	257	44	112	166	29

-----Regions-----

	Upper Grand (Kitchener)	Kawartha (Peter- borough)	Quinte (Kingston)	Upper St. Lawr. (Cornwall)	Ottawa V. (Ottawa)	Nickel R. (Sudbury)	Lakehead (Fort William)
1941 (Av.)	18	10	9	--	278	8	9
1950 (Av.)	45	26	23	13	345	24	21
1951							
Jan.	52	27	21	16	335	27	22
Feb.	49	26	20	13	386	26	17
Mar.	51	28	22	15	275	28	21
Apr.	53	27	22	15	463	27	20
May	57	30	25	16	352	30	22
June	57	31	25	15	321	30	22
July	53	28	23	14	344	30	22
Aug.	50	29	23	15	421	30	22
Sept.	46	26	23	14	313	28	22
Oct.	48	31	25	16	420	32	24
Nov.	55	28	25	18	501	32	26
Dec.	53	28	26	21	327	31	25
1952							
Jan.	49	27	24	16	357	30	22
Feb.	45	24	22	13	447	28	21

DEFENCE CONTRACTS AWARDED IN ONTARIO (1)

Feb. 1, 1952 to Feb. 29, 1952

Region	Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)	Region	Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)
	\$		\$
1. Metropolitan	12,414,000	9. Blue Water	253,000
2. Burlington	2,077,000	10. Kawartha	549,000
3. Niagara	227,000	11. Quinte	32,000
4. Lake Erie	96,000	12. Upper St. Lawrence	65,000
5. Upper Thames	155,000	13. Ottawa Valley	5,811,000
6. Border	956,000	TOTAL - Ontario	23,534,000
7. St. Clair River	48,000		
8. Upper Grand River	851,000		

Classification	Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)	Classification	Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)
	\$		\$
1. Aircraft	6,025,000	12. Precision Instruments	329,000
2. Textiles	3,130,000	13. Rubber	263,000
3. Construction	3,042,000	14. Fire-fighting Equip.	229,000
4. Electrical	2,600,000	15. Food	190,000
5. Clothing	2,430,000	16. Misc. Manufacture	166,000
6. Automotive	1,922,000	17. Medical & Dental	107,000
7. Petroleum	702,000	18. Misc. Chemicals	87,000
8. Tools and Machinery	592,000	19. Assorted Services	82,000
9. Ammunition	506,000	20. Fuel	75,000
10. Iron and Steel Products	494,000	21. Photographic Supplies	43,000
11. Wood and Furniture	480,000	22. Footwear	40,000
		TOTAL - Ontario	23,534,000

(1) Data originated with the Department of Defence Production. The list does not include orders placed with firms whose total defence orders were less than \$10,000, orders deleted for security reasons, orders placed by the Department of Defence Production outside Canada, and increases in orders placed earlier.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
AND BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY (1)

(March 1952)

The number of bankruptcies was stepped up to twenty-one in March, an increase of ten over the month and nine over the year. Liabilities totalled \$430,713 while a year ago they involved \$310,759. Regionally, nine failures with liabilities of \$234,000 occurred in the Metropolitan area, four failures (\$33,200) in the Border area and two (\$58,259) in the Upper Thames area. By type of business, manufacturing led with eight failures with \$232,970 in liabilities while retail and wholesale trade accounted for seven failures involving \$130,888. Bankruptcies in the Manufacturing group centred around food, textile, furniture, leather, toys, and metal product establishments.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$	<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	9	243,000	11. Quinte	--	--
2. Burlington	2	21,284	12. Upper St. Lawrence	--	--
3. Niagara	--	--	13. Ottawa Valley	--	--
4. Lake Erie	--	--	14. Highlands	--	--
5. Upper Thames	2	58,259	15. Clay Belt	--	--
6. Border	4	33,200	16. Nickel Range	1	11,000
7. St. Clair	1	22,000	17. Sault	--	--
8. Upper Grand	1	8,000	18. Lakehead	--	--
9. Blue Water	1	33,970	TOTAL	<u>21</u>	<u>430,713</u>
10. Kawartha	--	--			

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1. Manufacturing:		
Food	2	90,500
Textiles	2	82,000
Furniture	1	33,970
Toys	1	11,000
Leather	1	8,000
Metal Products	1	7,500
Sub-total	<u>8</u>	<u>232,970</u>
2. Construction	1	8,000
3. Trade	7	130,888
4. Other	<u>5</u>	<u>58,855</u>
TOTAL	<u>21</u>	<u>430,713</u>

(1) Data reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Ltd.

NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO - BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

Regions	1951 (Jan. - Dec.)		1950 (Jan. - Dec.)		Change in '51 over '50 (Percentage)	
	Compl'n Under Constr'n (Units)		Compl'n Under Constr'n (Units)		Compl'n Under Constr'n	
1. Metropolitan	13,114	6,313	9,419	9,776	+13.9	-35.4
2. Burlington	2,169	839	2,074	1,544	+ 4.6	-45.7
3. Niagara	443	225	586	247	-24.6	- 8.9
4. Lake Erie	64	17	24	28	+166.7	-39.3
5. Upper Thames	1,412	1,026	1,518	1,206	- 7.0	-14.9
6. Border	1,064	488	1,429	695	-25.5	-29.8
7. St. Clair R.	409	261	100	147	+309.0	+77.6
8. Upper Grand	1,040	451	1,232	660	-15.6	-31.7
9. Blue Water	237	115	361	125	-34.3	- 8.0
10. Kawartha	819	364	797	431	+ 2.8	-15.5
11. Quinte	251	146	776	353	-67.7	-58.6
12. Upper St. Lawr.	169	53	220	113	-23.2	-53.1
13. Ottawa Valley	2,567	1,103	2,140	1,749	+20.0	-36.9
14. Highlands	124	41	98	49	+26.5	-16.3
15. Clay Belt	7	3	27	19	-74.1	-84.2
16. Nickel Range	322	128	254	235	+26.7	-45.5
17. Sault	451	105	461	100	- 2.2	+ 5.0
18. Lakehead	<u>245</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>173</u>	-54.3	-13.3
Total Urban						
5000 or over	24,907	11,828	22,052	17,650	+12.9	-33.0
Under 5000	<u>1,623</u>	<u>1,331</u>	<u>2,215</u>	<u>2,090</u>	-26.7	-36.3
Grand Total Urban	<u>26,530</u>	<u>13,159</u>	<u>24,267</u>	<u>19,740</u>	+ 9.3	-33.3
Total Rural						
Non-Farm	4,359	5,026	5,784	3,983	-24.6	+26.2
Farm	<u>843</u>	<u>1,073</u>	<u>1,267</u>	<u>608</u>	-33.5	+76.5
Grand Total Rural	<u>5,202</u>	<u>6,099</u>	<u>7,051</u>	<u>4,591</u>	-26.2	+32.8
Total Ontario	<u>31,732</u>	<u>19,258</u>	<u>31,318</u>	<u>24,331</u>	+ 1.3	-20.8

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and 15

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS (1)
BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE IN ECONOMIC REGIONS
First Quarter (JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1952) 10

Region	Births	Rate Per 1000 Pop'n			Rate Per 1000 Pop'n			Rate Per 1000 Pop'n		
		Marriages			Deaths			Stillbirths		
1. Metropolitan	5,068	7,820	24.5	1,364	2,123	6.7	2,147	3,258	10.2	92 137
2. Burlington	1,556	2,285	27.0	360	544	6.4	578	843	9.9	31 42
3. Niagara	773	1,220	23.0	238	331	6.2	275	397	7.5	6 10
4. Lake Erie	203	293	17.5	55	82	4.9	103	149	8.9	2 3
5. Upper Thames River	1,173	1,769	25.6	248	363	5.3	569	884	12.8	21 27
6. Border	1,234	1,901	25.7	295	418	5.6	379	599	8.1	26 40
7. St. Clair River	323	488	26.0	74	116	6.2	140	194	10.4	5 5
8. Upper Grand River	958	1,483	24.1	186	286	4.7	419	601	9.8	19 34
9. Blue Water	913	1,484	21.9	172	265	3.9	442	700	10.3	23 29
10. Kawartha	885	1,330	22.3	158	233	3.9	414	619	10.4	8 18
11. Quinte	746	1,284	28.8	152	230	3.9	309	499	11.2	18 31
12. Upper St. Lawrence	496	790	22.9	92	124	3.6	233	355	10.3	14 21
13. Ottawa Valley	1,648	2,566	26.5	304	413	4.3	616	946	9.8	30 50
14. Highlands	462	701	25.4	77	109	4.0	157	230	8.3	8 16
15. Clay Belt	637	970	29.0	90	121	3.6	198	297	8.9	14 19
16. Nickel Range	742	1,103	36.5	93	136	4.5	135	214	7.1	11 19
17. Sault	272	442	27.4	48	71	4.4	75	126	7.8	5 10
18. Lakehead	746	1,081	27.5	118	170	4.3	215	322	8.2	8 13
19. Patricia	17	27	-	6	-	3.7	2	3	-	-
TOTAL - Ontario	18,852	29,037	25.3	4,130	6,144	5.3	7,406	11,236	9.8	341 524

(1) Source - Registrar General - Department of Municipal Affairs.

BRIEF NOTES

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

The automobile industry is Ontario's leading employer of labour among the manufacturing enterprises of the Province. It heads the list of payrolls and gives rise to the largest gross value of production of any single manufacturing industry (1)

The automobile industry has experienced a phenomenal rate of growth over the present century. From around 1904 when operations commenced, production increased from 117 units to over 390,000 units in 1950. Employees increased from 3,600 to 29,300 over the period 1915 - 1950. Payrolls jumped from \$2,669,333 in 1915 to \$94,414,819 in 1950.

It is estimated that approximately 30% of Ontario's manufacturing labour force is engaged in the motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts industries. A further estimate suggests that about one million Canadians are directly dependent on the motor industry for their livelihood.

With the above facts in mind, the recently announced expansion programmes in the automotive industry take on added significance.

- (1) Data for Ontario is based on the fact that 99% of Canadian automobile production originated in the Province.

VALUE OF APPROVED INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS JUMP 132 PER CENT

The month of February saw an increase of 132 per cent in the value of industrial construction plans approved by the Factory Inspector Branch of the Department of Labour. It was revealed that 121 projects valued at \$10,132,400 this year compared with 118 approved plans valued at \$4,362,200 last year at this time.

NUMBER OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES DECLINES 16 PER CENT

The Company Incorporation Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department reports that during the first quarter of this year, 330 company incorporations took place compared with 392 during the first quarter of 1951.

MAY 26 1952

Economic Review
of Ontario

BUREAU
OF
STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

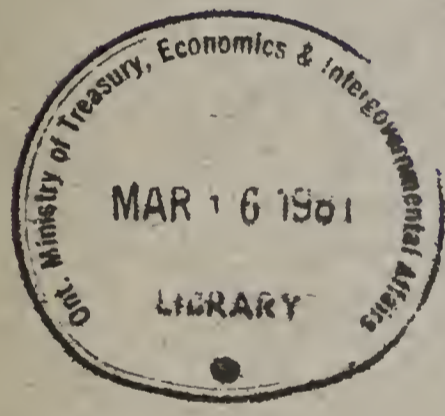
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DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO
PROVINCIAL TREASURER

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, 2



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OF THE

HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 2,500
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 Census)

- 2 -

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. METROPOLITAN

Gr. Toronto	1,117,470	(23%)
Toronto Proper	675,754	(1)
Brampton	8,389	(39)
Oakville	6,910	(68)
Newmarket	5,356	(33)
Port Credit	3,643	(69)
Georgetown	3,452	(35)
Aurora	3,358	(23)
Acton	2,880	(40)
Total	1,270,281	(26)

2. BURLINGTON

Hamilton	208,321	(22)
Brantford	36,727	(15)
Dundas	6,846	(30)
Burlington	6,017	(58)
Paris	5,249	(13)
Burlington Beach	2,827	
Total	344,957	(29)

3. Niagara

St. Catharines	37,984	(25)
Niagara Falls	22,874	(11)
Welland	15,382	(23)
Port Colborne	8,275	(18)
Fort Erie	7,572	(15)
Thorold	6,397	(21)
Merritton	4,714	(58)
Humberstone	3,895	(31)
Grimsby	2,773	(19)
Port Dalhousie	2,616	(52)
Total	212,599	(34)

4. LAKE ERIE

Simcoe	7,269	(20)
Dunnville	4,478	(11)
Delhi	2,517	(22)
Total	66,846	(16)

5. UPPER THAMES RIVER

London	95,343	(22)
St. Thomas	18,173	(6)
Woodstock	15,544	(25)
Ingersoll	6,524	(13)
Tillsonburg	5,330	(33)
Strathroy	3,708	(23)
Aylmer	3,483	(41)
Total	276,475	(23)

6. BORDER

Windsor	120,040	(14)
Chatham	21,218	(22)
Riverside	9,214	(88)
Wallaceburg	7,688	(54)
Leamington	6,950	(19)
Amherstburg	3,638	(28)
Tecumseh	3,543	(47)
Essex	2,741	(42)
Tilbury	2,682	(24)
Kingsville	2,631	(14)
Total	296,278	(23)

7. ST CLAIR RIVER

Sarnia	34,697	(85%)
Petrolia	3,105	(11)
Total	74,960	(32)

8. UPPER GRAND RIVER

Kitchener	44,867	(26)
Guelph	27,386	(18)
Galt	19,207	(25)
Stratford	18,785	(10)
Waterloo	11,991	(33)
Preston	7,619	(14)
St. Mary's	3,995	(9)
Hespeler	3,862	(26)
Listowel	3,469	(15)
Fergus	3,387	(20)
Elmira	2,589	(29)
Total	245,637	(18)

9. BLUE WATER

Owen Sound	16,423	(17)
Barrie	12,514	(29)
Orillia	12,110	(24)
Collingwood	7,413	(18)
Midland	7,206	(6)
Penetang	4,949	(9)
Goderich	4,934	(8)
Hanover	3,533	(7)
Walkerton	3,264	(22)
Orangeville	3,249	(20)
Meaford	3,178	(19)
Kincardine	2,672	(7)
Wingham	2,642	(30)
Exeter	2,547	(60)
Clinton	2,547	(34)
Total	270,599	(11)

10. KAWARTHA LAKES

Oshawa	41,545	(55)
Peterborough	38,272	(51)
Lindsay	9,603	(14)
Cobourg	7,470	(25)
Whitby	7,267	(23)
Port Hope	6,548	(30)
Bowmanville	5,430	(32)
Campbellford	3,235	(7)
Total	238,601	(22)

11. QUINTE

Kingston	33,459	(11)
Belleville	19,519	(24)
Trenton	10,085	(21)
Picton	4,287	(10)
Napanee	3,897	(14)
Portsmouth	3,411	(9)
Total	178,500	(17)

12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE

Cornwall	16,899	(20%)
Brockville	12,301	(8)
Gananoque	4,572	(13)
Prescott	3,518	(9)
Total	137,854	(8)

13. OTTAWA VALLEY

Ottawa	202,045	(18)
Eastview	13,799	(73)
Pembroke	12,704	(14)
Smith's Falls	8,441	(18)
Renfrew	7,360	(34)
Hawkesbury	7,194	(15)
Perth	5,034	(13)
Carleton Place	4,725	(10)
Arnprior	4,381	(12)
Almonte	2,672	(5)
Total	387,807	(16)

14. HIGHLANDS

North Bay	17,944	(15)
Parry Sound	5,183	(-10)
Sturgeon Falls	4,962	(8)
*Huntsville	3,286	(17)
Mattawa	3,097	(57)
Gravenhurst	3,005	(42)
Bracebridge	2,684	(15)
Total	110,271	(8)

15. CLAY BELT

Timmins	27,743	(-4)
*Kirkland Lake	18,000	
Kapuskasing	4,687	(37)
New Liskeard	4,215	(40)
Cochrane	3,401	(20)
Total	133,866	(2)

16. NICKEL RANGE

Sudbury	42,410	(32)
Copper Cliff	3,974	(6)
Total	120,804	(32)

17. SAULT

Sault Ste. Marie	32,452	(26)
Blind River	2,512	(-4)
Total	64,496	(24)

18. LAKEHEAD

Fort William	34,947	(14)
Port Arthur	31,161	(28)
Kenora	8,695	(12)
Fort Frances	8,038	(36)
Geraldton	3,227	(8)
Dryden	2,627	(60)
Total	157,128	(23)

19. JAMES BAY

Total	9,583	(-0.4)
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Provincial

Total	4,597,542	(21)
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* Estimate

POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY COUNTIES AND REGIONS

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

<u>Region</u>	<u>1951 Census</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>1951 Census</u>	<u>(%)</u>
1. <u>Metropolitan</u>	<u>1,270,281</u>	<u>26.0</u>	11. <u>Quinte</u>	<u>178,500</u>	<u>17.2</u>
Halton	37,986	54.3	Frontenac	66,099	23.1
Peel	55,673	76.5	Hastings	74,298	17.3
York	1,176,622	23.7	Lennox & Addington	19,544	5.8
			Prince Edward	18,559	10.8
2. <u>Burlington</u>	<u>344,957</u>	<u>29.1</u>	12. <u>Upper St. Lawrence</u>	<u>137,854</u>	<u>7.8</u>
Brant	72,857	28.5	Dundas	15,818	-2.4
Wentworth (1)	272,100	28.7	Glengarry	17,702	-5.5
			Grenville	17,045	6.6
3. <u>Niagara</u>	<u>212,599</u>	<u>33.8</u>	Leeds	38,831	7.7
Lincoln	89,366	37.3	Stormont	48,458	18.5
Welland	123,233	31.3			
4. <u>Lake Erie</u>	<u>66,846</u>	<u>16.3</u>	13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u>	<u>387,807</u>	<u>16.4</u>
Haldimand	24,138	10.5	Carleton	242,247	19.6
Norfolk	42,708	19.9	Lanark	35,601	7.4
			Prescott	25,576	1.2
5. <u>Upper Thames River</u>	<u>276,475</u>	<u>23.3</u>	Renfrew	66,717	21.9
Elgin	55,518	20.3	Russell	17,666	1.2
Middlesex	162,139	27.5			
Oxford	58,818	15.4	14. <u>Highlands</u>	<u>110,271</u>	<u>8.2</u>
6. <u>Border</u>	<u>296,278</u>	<u>23.2</u>	Haliburton	7,670	14.6
Essex	217,150	24.6	Muskoka	24,713	13.2
Kent	79,128	19.3	Nipissing	50,517	16.6
			Parry Sound	27,371	-9.0
7. <u>St. Clair River</u>	<u>74,960</u>	<u>31.7</u>	15. <u>Clay Belt</u>	<u>133,866</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Lambton	74,960	31.7	Cochrane	83,850	3.9
			Timiskaming	50,016	-1.2
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u>	<u>245,637</u>	<u>18.2</u>	16. <u>Nickel Range</u>	<u>120,804</u>	<u>31.8</u>
Perth	52,584	5.8	Manitoulin	11,214	3.4
Waterloo	126,123	27.8	Sudbury	109,590	35.6
Wellington	66,930	12.6			
9. <u>Blue Water</u>	<u>270,599</u>	<u>11.0</u>	17. <u>Sault</u>	<u>64,496</u>	<u>24.0</u>
Bruce	41,311	-0.9	Algoma	64,496	24.0
Dufferin	14,566	3.5			
Grey	58,960	3.1	18. <u>Lakehead</u>	<u>157,128</u>	<u>22.7</u>
Huron	49,280	12.7	Kenora	29,629	24.7
Simcoe	106,482	22.3	Rainy River	22,132	15.7
			Thunder Bay	105,367	23.7
10. <u>Kawartha</u>	<u>238,601</u>	<u>22.3</u>	19. <u>James Bay</u>	<u>9,583</u>	<u>-0.4</u>
Durham	30,115	19.4	Patricia Portion	9,583	-0.4
Ontario	87,088	32.5			
Peterborough	60,789	28.3			
Victoria	27,127	4.6			
Northumberland	33,482	8.8	Grand Total	4,597,542	21.4

(1) For zoning purposes the Town of Burlington is included in Wentworth County.

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF ONTARIO

The general level of business activity in the Province stands to benefit to some degree from the abolition of consumer credit restrictions on May 5th. While it will be several months before any reflection of this development will be evident in official statistics, it is expected that certain branches of retail trade will benefit substantially. For the past ten months, the total value of retail trade in the Province has shown a steadily declining trend in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year. From an increase of 11.7% in May, 1951 sales gradually slackened until by January of this year a decline of 0.2% was recorded. More recent statistics suggest a slight improvement in the overall value of retail trade. Several branches of trade were more adversely affected than the overall picture would indicate. Sales of motor vehicles in May, 1951 were 13.5% below the same month of 1950. By February of this year, the decline amounted to 47.6%. Electrical appliance sales have been off from 11.8% to 29.6% over the period. Sales of furniture have varied from -14.3% in October to + 7.6% in February this year.

The above trade groups are among those which were most severely affected by the initiation of credit restrictions in November, 1950 and March 1951 and it is to these groups that the greatest benefit is expected to accrue from the removal of consumer credit controls. The unofficial credit controls which existed prior to the imposition of governmental regulations will continue to operate in the interests of sound consumer financing and will tend to offset some of the anticipated effects of the government's action.

To the degree that retail trade increases, we may expect considerable improvement in the employment picture in those regions of Ontario which have been seriously affected over the past year, e.g., Windsor, Kitchener, Oshawa-Peterborough, London and Toronto areas.

Employment in manufacturing at the beginning of March was lower than last year in ten regions of the Province, the largest decreases being recorded in the Border (11.2%). Upper Grand River (10.1%), Lake Erie (9.1%) and Kawartha Lakes (7.5%) regions. Substantial increases in employment continued to be shown in the northern areas, viz., Lakehead (25%), Nickel Range (13.5%) and Sault (5.5%). Payrolls, in March were again larger than last year in all regions except the Border, significant increases being shown in the Lakehead (37.3%), Sault (30.7%) and St. Clair River (29.7%) areas. Average weekly earnings were larger in all regions of the Province.

A brief review of the remaining current economic indicators in relation to last year reveals increases in cheques cashed (4.1%), life insurance sales (26.8%), and family allowance payments. Decreases have been recorded in industrial production, (2.9%), manufacturing production (5.4%), car loadings (0.5%), new motor vehicles financed (12.7%), sales of new motor vehicles (39.9%) and construction contracts awarded (60.5%).

The number of persons recorded as unemployed on May 1, 1952 totalled 89,200, a decline of 25,700 over the month but still some 37,660 higher than the same period of last year. The current figure corresponds very closely to that for May 1, 1950. The large drop in unemployment during the month is chiefly seasonal in nature but the total may be expected to show further decreases as the effects of the relaxation of credit restrictions make themselves felt in the demand for more labour. All areas of the Province recorded drops in unemployment over the month except the Clay Belt.

Approximately 3,000 more jobs were available as of May 1st than a month previously but compared with May 1st, 1951, the present total is down 9,290. The ratio of unplaced applicants to unfilled vacancies in the Province as a whole presently stands at 7.2 to 1 compared with 12.1 to 1 a month ago and 2.4 to 1 last year at this time. The ratio improved over the month in all regions except Lake Erie.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	Latest month compared with same month last year	Latest month compared with previous month
			%	%
1. Industrial Employment	Index	March	+ 0.8	- 0.2
2. Industrial Payrolls	Index	March	+13.3	+ 0.8
3. Industrial Production (Canada)				
General	Index	February	- 2.9	+ 1.9
Manufacturing	Index	February	- 5.4	+ 2.4
4. Hours of Work (Mfg.)	Hrs.	March	- 1.2	- 0.2
5. Car Loadings (Eastern Canada)	No.	April	- 0.5	- 2.4
6. Cheques Cashed	\$	March	+ 4.1	+ 3.7
7. New Motor Vehicles Financed	No.	March	-12.7	+ 9.5
8. Department Store Sales	\$	April	+ 2.0	--
9. Total Retail Trade	\$	March	- 5.2	+12.1
Grocery & Combination	\$	March	+ 3.4	+ 8.7
Motor Vehicles	\$	March	-18.2	+23.6
New Motor Vehicles	No.	March	-39.9	+28.4
Department Stores	\$	March	- 5.3	+13.8
Garage and Filling Stations	\$	March	+ 5.5	+ 2.8
Lumber and Building Materials	\$	March	-12.0	+10.4
Furniture	\$	March	- 0.1	+13.7
Appliances and Radio	\$	March	-20.8	-12.8
Other	\$	March	+10.5	+31.4
10. Construction				
Contracts Awarded	\$	March	-60.5	-15.2
Residential	\$	March	-21.3	+66.6
Business	\$	March	-53.2	+ 3.5
Industrial	\$	March	-78.2	-24.7
Engineering	\$	March	- 8.7	-62.2
Housing				
Starts	No.	January	-47.7	-25.9
Completions	No.	January	-24.5	-20.6
Residential Building Materials	Index	March	+ 1.5	- 0.4
General Building Materials	Index	March	- 0.8	- 0.5
11. Cost-of-Living (Canada)	Index	April	+ 3.8	- 0.2
12. Wholesale Prices (Canada)	Index	March	- 4.6	- 0.8
13. Consumption of Electricity	Kwh	March	+ 5.7	+ 4.4
14. Life Insurance Sales	\$	March	+26.8	+13.7
15. Business Failures	No.	April	+133.3	-33.3
16. Family Allowance Payments	\$	March	+ 4.8	+ 0.4

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Mar/52	Payrolls	Mar/52	Average	Mar/52
				Mar/51 + or - %		Mar/51 + or - %	Weekly Wage and Salaries \$	Mar/51 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	195.4 190.3 191.3	- 2.0	402.5 445.0 452.9	+12.5	50.31 57.40 58.12	+ 7.81
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	199.0 195.9 198.2	- 0.4	444.6 498.7 501.7	+12.8	52.86 60.27 59.94	+ 7.08
3. Niagara (Haldimand Norfolk)	7.3	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	199.7 210.5 213.2	+ 6.8	473.4 558.3 568.9	+20.2	58.24 65.15 65.52	+ 7.28
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand), Norfolk)	0.5	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	122.5 117.3 111.3	- 9.1	263.5 300.3 281.0	+ 6.6	39.96 47.57 46.92	+ 6.96
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	193.4 178.4 177.8	- 8.1	410.5 416.6 422.1	+ 2.8	46.76 51.43 52.27	+ 5.51
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	231.9 194.3 206.0	-11.2	540.2 464.4 488.4	- 9.6	62.51 64.11 63.59	+ 1.08
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	267.7 275.4 274.9	+ 2.7	485.4 629.3 629.6	+29.7	61.77 66.90 67.05	+ 5.28
8. Upper Grand (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	164.7 146.0 148.2	-10.1	371.5 365.8 374.6	+ 0.8	45.54 50.56 51.00	+ 5.46
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Peterborough)	2.3	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	187.7 183.9 182.9	- 2.6	425.6 467.8 469.3	+10.3	39.95 44.82 45.20	+ 5.25
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont. Peter, Vic. Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	221.9 203.5 205.3	- 7.5	533.0 559.0 554.5	+ 4.0	53.41 61.10 60.05	+ 6.64
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward)	2.5	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	285.5 294.8 295.8	+ 3.6	693.8 817.9 824.1	+18.8	45.17 51.71 51.92	+ 6.75
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds Stormont)	2.0	Mar.1/51 Feb.1/52 Mar.1/52	161.7 154.5 153.4	- 5.1	368.9 385.6 389.8	+ 5.7	47.22 51.65 52.60	+ 5.38

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Mar/52	Payrolls	Mar/52	Average		Mar/52
				Mar/51		Mar/51	Weekly Wages	and	Mar/51
				+ or -		+ or -	Salaries		+ or -
				%		%	\$		\$
13. Ottawa V. (Carl., Lan., Russell)	3.1	Mar.1/51	158.1		317.4		44.98		
		Feb.1/52	158.9		356.5		50.03		.
		Mar.1/52	161.6	+ 2.2	367.3	+15.7	50.69		+ 5.71
14. Highlands (Hal., Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Mar.1/51	156.5		321.5		45.88		
		Feb.1/52	149.7		355.9		50.83		
		Mar.1/52	152.4	- 2.6	363.1	+12.9	50.93		+ 5.05
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane, Timiskaming)	0.9	Mar.1/51	162.5		375.1		61.54		
		Feb.1/52	168.3		438.9		69.53		
		Mar.1/52	166.2	+ 2.3	451.4	+20.3	72.41		+10.87
16. Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Mar.1/51	178.2		364.9		62.33		
		Feb.1/52	204.4		471.2		70.20		
		Mar.1/52	202.3	+13.5	470.5	+28.9	70.83		+ 8.50
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.6	Mar.1/51	201.4		404.9		55.69		
		Feb.1/52	210.1		520.2		68.60		
		Mar.1/52	212.4	+ 5.5	529.4	+30.7	69.02		+13.33
18. Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Mar.1/51	211.0		451.2		60.25		
		Feb.1/52	260.7		609.5		65.87		
		Mar.1/52	263.9	+25.1	619.3	+37.3	66.11		+ 5.86

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	Mar.1/51	108.7			218.6		53.99		
	Feb.1/52	124.5			274.7		59.30		
	Mar.1/52	122.3	+12.5		267.1	+22.2	58.64		+ 4.65
15. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	Mar.1/51	75.8			122.7		56.36		
	Feb.1/52	77.2			136.3		61.46		
	Mar.1/52	77.4	+ 2.1		137.7	+12.2	61.96		+ 5.60
16. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper Gold, Silver)	Mar.1/51	141.7			290.8		65.27		
	Feb.1/52	165.8			362.4		69.52		
	Mar.1/52	167.6	+18.3		367.1	+26.2	69.70		+ 4.43
17. Sault (Iron Ore)	Mar.1/51	166.9			343.8		66.90		
	Feb.1/52	183.6			388.2		68.68		
	Mar.1/52	185.7	+11.3		391.6	+13.9	68.46		+ 1.56
18. Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)	Mar.1/51	86.0			154.3		60.48		
	Feb.1/52	66.7			131.5		66.44		
	Mar.1/52	66.8	-22.3		132.7	-14.0	66.90		+ 6.42
19. James Bay (Gold, Silver)	Mar.1/51	109.4			176.3		56.30		
	Feb.1/52	97.5			176.0		63.07		
	Mar.1/52	95.6	-12.6		172.0	- 2.4	62.85		+ 6.55
All Areas	Mar.1/51	99.1			174.9		59.40		
	Feb.1/52	104.3			198.3		64.87		
	Mar.1/52	105.1	+ 6.1		201.5	+15.2	65.35		+ 5.95

(1) Original data reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT APRIL 26, 1951 AND MAY 1, 1952.

REGION	I		11		RATIO OF 11 TO 1	
	UNFILLED VACANCIES		UNPLACED APPLICANTS			
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. Metropolitan	3,418	6,566	28,374	12,238	8.3	1.9
2. Burlington	682	1,385	8,618	4,499	12.6	3.2
3. Niagara	364	661	4,311	3,027	11.8	4.6
4. Lake Erie	8	74	765	583	95.6	7.9
5. Upper Thames River	992	1,198	4,525	2,090	4.6	1.7
6. Border	720	509	6,533	4,865	9.1	9.6
7. St. Clair River	84	107	855	286	10.2	2.7
8. Upper Grand River	498	861	3,605	1,538	7.2	1.8
9. Blue Water	572	559	2,830	2,530	4.9	4.5
10. Kawartha Lakes	307	582	4,751	2,941	15.5	5.0
11. Quinte	426	318	2,270	1,949	5.3	6.1
12. Upper St. Lawrence	304	136	2,690	1,643	8.8	12.0
13. Ottawa Valley	1,745	1,258	5,823	4,749	3.3	3.8
14. Highlands	129	806	2,654	1,741	20.6	2.2
15. Clay Belt	285	818	2,488	1,575	8.7	1.9
16. Nickel Range	400	1,137	2,226	924	5.6	0.8
17. Sault	417	498	805	493	1.9	1.0
18. Lakehead	509	3,692	4,458	3,379	8.8	0.9
TOTAL	11,860	21,165	88,581	51,050	7.5	2.4
EXEC. & PROFESSIONAL	514	499	581	447	1.1	0.9
GRAND TOTAL	12,374	21,664	89,162	51,497	7.2	2.4

RECORDED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52

Date	1950	1951	1952	Date	1950	1951	1952
January	65,800	55,750	93,900	July	50,800	40,700	
February	94,800	72,400	113,600	August	40,500	37,900	
March	94,400	67,200	115,500	September	41,700	39,400	
April	102,200	60,600	114,900	October	35,400	44,900	
May	89,200	51,500	89,200	November	39,800	54,700	
June	57,400	38,300		December	48,200	74,500	

CHEQUES CASHED IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
(Millions of Dollars)

Date	ONTARIO	-----Regions-----					
		Metro- politan (Toronto)	Burlington (Brantford- Hamilton)	Niagara (St. Catharines)	Upper Thames (London)	Border (Windsor Chatham)	St. Clair (Sarnia)
1941 (Av.)	1,518	946	106	12	41	72	9
1950 (Av.)	3,596	2,523	234	36	116	167	28
1951							
Jan.	3,745	2,543	281	48	138	211	30
Feb.	3,527	2,391	249	39	97	183	31
Mar.	3,766	2,631	282	47	120	212	35
Apr.	3,969	2,633	310	47	118	203	32
May	3,925	2,692	296	47	126	196	35
June	3,987	2,767	296	42	143	196	41
July	3,751	2,517	299	42	144	198	36
Aug.	3,754	2,485	292	44	135	172	36
Sept.	3,508	2,407	276	45	114	153	41
Oct.	4,423	3,097	318	49	131	189	42
Nov.	4,499	3,101	301	52	131	196	34
Dec.	4,193	3,016	282	51	131	171	32
1952							
Jan.	4,187	2,984	248	49	132	179	33
Feb.	3,783	2,575	257	44	112	166	29
Mar.	3,922	2,707	287	46	125	176	31

Date	-----Regions-----						
	Upper Grand (Kitchener)	Kawartha (Peter- borough)	Quinte (Kingston)	Upper St. Lawr. (Cornwall)	Ottawa V. (Ottawa)	Nickel R. (Sudbury)	Lakehead (Fort William)
1941 (Av.)	18	10	9	--	278	8	9
1950 (Av.)	45	26	23	13	345	24	21
1951							
Jan.	52	27	21	16	335	27	22
Feb.	49	26	20	13	386	26	17
Mar.	51	28	22	15	275	28	21
Apr.	53	27	22	15	463	27	20
May	57	30	25	16	352	30	22
June	57	31	25	15	321	30	22
July	53	28	23	14	344	30	22
Aug.	50	29	23	15	421	30	22
Sept.	46	26	23	14	313	28	22
Oct.	48	31	25	16	420	32	24
Nov.	55	28	25	18	501	32	26
Dec.	53	28	26	21	327	31	25
1952							
Jan.	49	27	24	16	357	30	22
Feb.	45	24	22	13	447	28	21
Mar.	48	25	23	19	382	29	23

DEFENCE CONTRACTS AWARDED IN ONTARIO (1)
(April 1, 1951 to March 31, 1952)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u>
	\$000's		\$000's
1. Metropolitan	108,798	9. Blue Water	3,638
2. Burlington	19,581	10. Kawartha	19,243
3. Niagara	7,049	11. Quinte	5,681
4. Lake Erie	1,300	12. Upper St. Lawrence	1,481
5. Upper Thames River	5,143	13. Ottawa Valley	114,629
6. Border	22,274	14. Highlands	1,702
7. St. Clair River	935	15. Clay Belt	222
8. Upper Grand River	17,555	16. Sault	34
		18. Lakehead	238
		TOTAL - Ontario	<u>329,503</u>

LEADING CONTRACTS AWARDED
(Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Classification</u>		<u>Classification</u>	
1. Ammunition	64,461	6. Iron and Steel Products	24,252
2. Automotive	44,474	7. Petroleum	22,954
3. Clothing	36,974	8. Electrical	20,487
4. Construction	33,877	9. Aircraft	18,621
5. Textiles	25,280		

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952 defence contracts awarded to Ontario firms totalled over \$329,503,000 or 36.9% of the total for Canada (893,900,000).

The Volume of contracts awarded increased during the latter half of the year, awards in March totalling \$34.4 million or \$6.9 million above the monthly average of \$27.5 million.

A peak of \$85.6 million was reached in October, largely as a result of a \$51.7 million ammunition contract awarded to Canadian Arsenals Ltd., Ottawa. The latter order also accounts for the high Ottawa Valley figure of \$114.6 million for the fiscal year.

Following the Ottawa Valley region in order of dollar value were the Metropolitan, Border, Kawartha Lakes and Burlington areas. Ammunition, automotive products, clothing and construction accounted for 55.8% of all awards.

(1) Data reported by Department of Defence Production. The list does not include orders placed with firms whose total defence orders were less than \$10,000, orders deleted for security reasons, orders placed by the Department of Defence Production outside Canada, and increases in orders placed earlier.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
AND BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY (1)

The number of bankruptcies declined to fourteen in April, a decrease of seven over the previous month, but an increase of eight over the year. Total liabilities this month involved \$438,928, in April 1951, \$624,722. The trend in liabilities per failure is downward from \$104,120 in April 1951 to \$31,352 this month. Regionally, seven failures with liabilities of \$349,200 occurred in the Metropolitan Area, two failures (\$43,500) in the Niagara Area, two failures (\$27,879) in the Burlington Area and two (\$18,849) in the Lakehead Area. By type of business, five failures in trade (retail and wholesale) lead with \$199,379 in liabilities, while manufacturing (toys, clothing and electrical equipment) accounted for three failures totalling \$183,900.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u>
		\$			\$
1. Metropolitan	7	349,200	11. Quinte	--	--
2. Burlington	2	27,879	12. Upper St. Lawrence	--	--
3. Niagara	2	43,500	13. Ottawa Valley	--	--
4. Lake Erie	--	--	14. Highlands	--	--
5. Upper Thames	--	--	15. Clay Belt	1	3,500
6. Border	--	--	16. Nickel Range	--	--
7. St. Clair	--	--	17. Sault	--	--
8. Upper Grand	--	--	18. Lakehead	2	14,849
9. Blue Water	--	--	TOTAL	14	438,928
10. Kawartha	--	--			
	<u>Business</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>			<u>Liabilities Involved</u>
					\$
1	Manufacturing:				
	Textiles	1			58,900
	Toys	1			90,000
	Electrical	1			35,000
	Equipment				
	Sub-total	3			183,900
2.	Construction	1			8,692
3.	Trade	5			199,379
4.	Service	1			3,500
5.	Other	4			43,457
	TOTAL	14			438,928

(1) Data reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Ltd.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (1)
BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE IN ECONOMIC REGIONS
FIRST QUARTER, 1952

<u>Region</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Rate Per 1000 Pop'n</u>	<u>Marriages</u>	<u>Rate Per 1000 Pop'n</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate Per 1000 Pop'n</u>
1. Metropolitan	7,820	24.5	2,123	6.7	3,258	10.2
2. Burlington	2,285	27.0	544	6.4	843	9.9
3. Niagara	1,220	23.0	331	6.2	397	7.5
4. Lake Erie	293	17.5	82	4.9	149	8.9
5. Upper Thames River	1,769	25.6	363	5.3	884	12.8
6. Border	1,901	25.7	418	5.6	599	8.1
7. St. Clair River	488	26.0	116	6.2	194	10.4
8. Upper Grand River	1,483	24.1	286	4.7	601	9.8
9. Blue Water	1,484	21.9	265	3.9	700	10.3
10. Kawartha	1,330	22.3	233	3.9	619	10.4
11. Quinte	1,284	28.8	230	3.9	499	11.2
12. Upper St. Lawrence	790	22.9	124	3.6	355	10.3
13. Ottawa Valley	2,566	26.5	413	4.3	946	9.8
14. Highlands	701	25.4	109	4.0	230	8.3
15. Clay Belt	970	29.0	121	3.6	297	8.9
16. Nickel Range	1,103	36.5	136	4.5	214	7.1
17. Sault	442	27.4	71	4.4	126	7.8
18. Lakehead	1,081	27.5	170	4.3	322	8.2
19. Patricia	<u>27</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTAL - Ontario	<u>29,037</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>6,144</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>11,236</u>	<u>9.8</u>

(1) Source - Registrar General - Department of Municipal Affairs.

BRIEF NOTES

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE EXPENDITURES RISE TWELVE PERCENT

Mothers' allowances amounting to \$562,000 were paid during the month of April 1952 in the Province. This was an increase of twelve percent over a year ago, according to the Ontario Department of Public Welfare.

FAMILY ALLOWANCE PAYMENTS INCREASE FIVE PERCENT

Payments of nearly eight million dollars in family allowances went to 651,272 Ontario families in March on behalf of 1,327,304 children, it was reported by the Department of National Health and Welfare. Compared with March, 1951 this was an increase of 3.8 percent in the number of families, and of 4.9 percent in the number of children receiving allowances. Total payments increased about 4.8 percent. It is interesting to note that the average number of children per family was 2.04 in March while the average allowance per child was \$5.98.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS HIT 1,205,076 MARK

Passenger car and commercial vehicle registrations in Ontario during 1951 soared to 1,205,076, the Motor Vehicle Branch of the Ontario Department of Highways has announced. This figure represented a jump of more than eleven percent over 1950 and of over 100 percent since 1939.

POPULATION GAINS BY AGE GROUPS

Gains in all age groups but one are shown in the 1951 Census figures for Canada just released by Ottawa. The Ontario pattern follows closely that of the whole economy showing the greatest increase in the under-five age group, substantial advances in the over sixty-five group and a decline in the 15-19 group.

The Ontario figure in the under-five group increased from 238,472 in 1941 to 514,722 in 1951, an increase of 115.8%. Other main groups showing a percentage increase of 30 or more include the 65-69 group (33.3%), over 70 group (32.6%) and the 5-9 group (32.4%). The largest group for Ontario covers the ages 25-34, accounting for 738,282 or 16.1% of the total Ontario population. The 15-19 group showed a decrease of 6.9% which may be attributed to the low marriage and birth rates during the 1930's.

On the other hand, the increase in the under-ten age group is attributed to the increased birth rates after the war, while the gains made in the over 65 group may be accounted for by the longer life span of the average Canadian.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

The pulp and paper industry ranks second among Ontario's leading manufacturing industries. In 1950 the gross value of its products reached \$299,446,083 an increase of \$35,262,683 or 13.3 percent over the 1949 figures. This gross value represents the sum of the values of pulp made for sale in Canada, pulp made for export and paper manufactured.

Forty-four pulp and paper mills in Ontario pay salaries and wages amounting to \$55,131,461 to 16,977 employees. Of these forty-four establishments, three pulp mills of the eight are found in the Lakehead region and two in the Niagara region. The majority of the eighteen pulp and paper mills are also located in the Lakehead area (eight), and the Niagara area (four), while the Metropolitan region is the leading paper mill centre with seven in Toronto, four in Thorold and Merritton and three in the Trenton area. Paper mills total seventeen in Ontario.

Ontario is second only to Quebec in the Canadian manufacture of pulp producing 27.1 percent of the total 2,251,574 tons at \$243,919,947. All grades of pulp made for sale increased in volume, total value and average value in 1950 except news grade unbleached sulphite and screenings.

With 28 percent of the Canadian tonnage, Ontario ranks second also in paper production in Canada (Quebec 48 percent) producing the greater part of book and writing paper and almost half of the paper boards.

Production of newsprint, most important of the main paper products, was the highest ever recorded in 1950 forming 65.1 percent of the total Ontario tonnage (23.3 percent of Canadian tonnage). The increase in production in Ontario was 1.3 percent (total 1,240,116 tons) and in value 6.9 percent (total \$119,620,533) over 1949. The average value per ton increased from \$91.45 to \$96.46.

Paper boards made up 12.9 percent of the Canadian paper production with Ontario as the leading producer. Production increased by 10.8 percent in volume (to 417,443 tons) compared with 1949 and the total value rose by 17.0 percent (to \$142,960,135), the latter increase may be attributed to price increases in a majority of paper grades.

Ontario also leads in the manufacture of book and writing and other fine papers with the volume up 7.9 percent (to 137,580 tons) and value up 15.3 percent to \$27,420,765 over 1949. Moreover, our pulp and paper industry heads the other paper producing provinces in the production of tissue paper with an increase in volume of 8.3 percent (to 27,538 tons) and an increase in value of 12.0 percent (to \$16,383,701).

The above figures indicate the important role played by Ontario as Canada's first ranking industry and export. In employment, exports (accounting for 35 percent of exports to U. S. and 24 percent to all countries), expenditures and domestic trade, the pulp and paper industry affects the entire economy. It may be classed as the chief consistent contributor for sustaining the balance of trade and the national income, the latter being closely allied with our level of exports.

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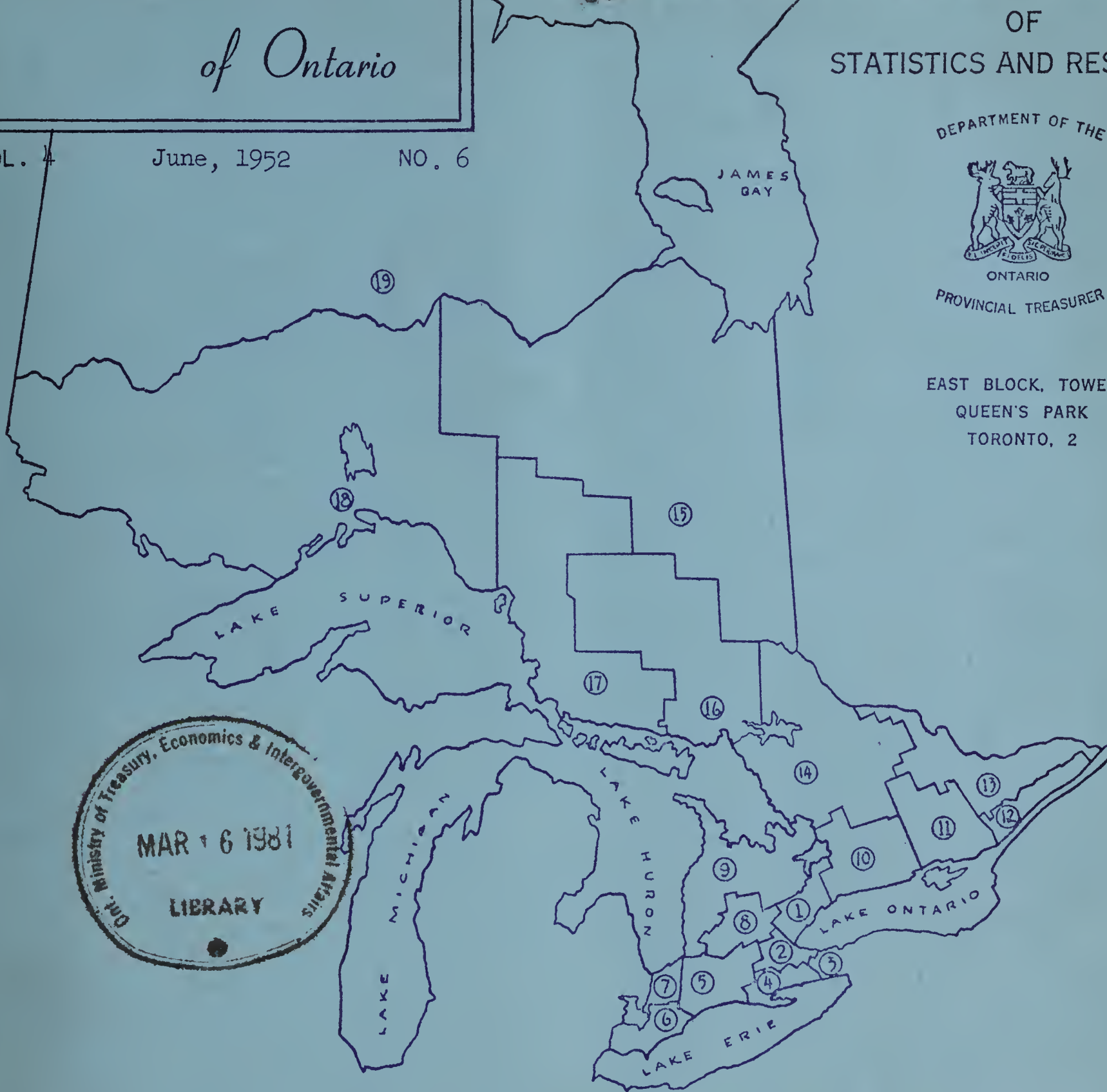
DEPARTMENT OF THE



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PRIME MINISTER

AND

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ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 2,500
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 Census)

- 2 -

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. METROPOLITAN			7. ST CLAIR RIVER			12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE		
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470	(23%)	Sarnia	34,697	(85%)	Cornwall	16,899	(20%)
Toronto Proper	675,754	(1)	Petrolia	3,105	(11)	Brockville	12,301	(8)
Brampton	8,389	(39)	Total	74,960	(32)	Gananoque	4,572	(13)
Oakville	6,910	(68)				Prescott	3,518	(9)
Newmarket	5,356	(33)	8. UPPER GRAND RIVER			Total	137,854	(8)
Port Credit	3,643	(69)	Kitchener	44,867	(26)	13. OTTAWA VALLEY		
Georgetown	3,452	(35)	Guelph	27,386	(18)	Ottawa	202,045	(18)
Aurora	3,358	(23)	Galt	19,207	(25)	Eastview	13,799	(73)
Acton	2,880	(40)	Stratford	18,785	(10)	Pembroke	12,704	(14)
Total	1,270,281	(26)	Waterloo	11,991	(33)	Smith's Falls	8,441	(18)
2. BURLINGTON			Preston	7,619	(14)	Renfrew	7,360	(34)
Hamilton	208,321	(22)	St. Mary's	3,995	(9)	Hawkesbury	7,194	(15)
Brantford	36,727	(15)	Hespeler	3,862	(26)	Perth	5,034	(13)
Dundas	6,846	(30)	Listowel	3,469	(15)	Carleton Place	4,725	(10)
Burlington	6,017	(58)	Fergus	3,387	(20)	Arnprior	4,381	(12)
Paris	5,249	(13)	Elmira	2,589	(29)	Almonte	2,672	(5)
Burlington Beach	2,827		Total	245,637	(18)	Total	387,807	(16)
Total	344,957	(29)				14. HIGHLANDS		
3. NIAGARA			9. BLUE WATER			North Bay	17,944	(15)
St. Catharines	37,984	(25)	Owen Sound	16,423	(17)	Parry Sound	5,183	(-10)
Niagara Falls	22,874	(11)	Barrie	12,514	(29)	Sturgeon Falls	4,962	(8)
Welland	15,382	(23)	Orillia	12,110	(24)	Huntsville	3,286	(17)
Port Colborne	8,275	(18)	Collingwood	7,413	(18)	Mattawa	3,097	(57)
Fort Erie	7,572	(15)	Midland	7,206	(6)	Gravenhurst	3,005	(42)
Thorold	6,397	(21)	Penetang	4,949	(9)	Bracebridge	2,684	(15)
Merritton	4,714	(58)	Goderich	4,934	(8)	Total	110,271	(8)
Humberstone	3,895	(31)	Hanover	3,533	(7)	15. CLAY BELT		
Grimsby	2,773	(19)	Walkerton	3,264	(22)	Timmins	27,743	(-4)
Port Dalhousie	2,616	(52)	Orangeville	3,249	(20)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000	
Total	212,599	(34)	Meaford	3,178	(19)	Kapuskasing	4,687	(37)
4. LAKE ERIE			Kincardine	2,672	(7)	New Liskeard	4,215	(40)
Simcoe	7,269	(20)	Wingham	2,642	(30)	Cochrane	3,401	(20)
Dunnville	4,478	(11)	Exeter	2,547	(60)	Total	133,866	(2)
Delhi	2,517	(22)	Clinton	2,547	(34)	16. NICKEL RANGE		
Total	66,846	(16)	Total	270,599	(11)	Sudbury	42,410	(32)
5. UPPER THAMES RIVER						Copper Cliff	3,974	(6)
London	95,343	(22)	10. KAWARTHA LAKES			Total	120,804	(32)
St. Thomas	18,173	(6)	Oshawa	41,545	(55)	17. SAULT		
Woodstock	15,544	(25)	Peterborough	38,272	(51)	Sault Ste. Marie	32,452	(26)
Ingersoll	6,524	(13)	Lindsay	9,603	(14)	Blind River	2,512	(-4)
Tillsonburg	5,330	(33)	Cobourg	7,470	(25)	Total	64,496	(24)
Strathroy	3,708	(23)	Whitby	7,267	(23)	18. LAKEHEAD		
Aylmer	3,483	(41)	Port Hope	6,548	(30)	Fort William	34,947	(14)
Total	276,475	(23)	Bowmanville	5,430	(32)	Port Arthur	31,161	(28)
6. BORDER			Campbellford	3,235	(7)	Kenora	8,695	(12)
Windsor	120,049	(14)	Total	238,601	(22)	Fort Frances	8,038	(36)
Chatham	21,218	(22)				Geraldton	3,227	(8)
Riverside	9,214	(88)	11. QUINTE			Dryden	2,627	(60)
Wallaceburg	7,688	(54)	Kingston	33,459	(11)	Total	157,128	(23)
Leamington	6,950	(19)	Belleville	19,519	(24)	19 JAMES BAY		
Amherstburg	3,638	(28)	Trenton	10,085	(21)	Total	9,583	(-0.4)
Tecumseh	3,543	(47)	Picton	4,287	(10)			
Essex	2,741	(42)	Napanee	3,897	(14)	Provincial		
Tilbury	2,682	(24)	Portsmouth	3,411	(9)	Total	4,597,542	(21)
Kingsville	2,631	(14)	Total	178,500	(17)			
Total	296,278	(23)						

*Estimate

GREATEST % INCREASE IN MAJOR URBAN
CENTRES IN ONTARIO (1941-1951)

METROPOLITAN AREAS:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>% Increase over 1941</u>
London	121,516	33.5
Hamilton	259,685	31.3
Windsor	157,672	27.2
Ottawa	281,908	24.6
Toronto	1,117,470	22.8

CITIES (proper)

Sarnia	34,697	85.2
Oshawa	41,545	54.9
Peterborough	38,272	51.0
Sudbury	42,410	31.7
Kitchener	44,867	25.8
Sault Ste. Marie	32,452	25.8
St. Catharines	37,984	25.5
Fort William	34,947	14.3
Port Arthur	31,161	27.6
Guelph	27,386	17.7
Brantford	36,727	15.0
Kingston	33,459	11.1

ONTARIO POPULATION STATISTICS BY AGE GROUPS

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>-----1951-----</u>		<u>-----1941-----</u>		<u>% + or - over 1941</u>
	<u>Census</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	
0 - 4	514,722	11.2	297,924	7.9	72.8
5 - 9	399,292	8.7	301,515	8.0	32.4
10 - 14	325,300	7.1	324,804	8.6	.2
15 - 19	315,685	6.9	339,116	8.9	-6.9
20 - 24	352,360	7.7	323,989	8.5	8.8
25 - 34	738,282	16.1	602,210	15.9	22.6
35 - 44	643,139	14.0	518,701	13.7	24.0
45 - 54	515,607	11.2	446,711	11.8	15.4
55 - 64	392,792	8.5	331,360	8.7	18.5
65 - 69	155,097	3.3	116,342	3.1	33.3
70 and over	245,266	5.3	184,983	4.9	32.6
Total -					
All Ages	<u>4,597,542</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,787,655</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>21.4</u>

Note: The Population figure for the 0-4 age group (May Bulletin Page 13) was stated incorrectly and should read as above.

SUMMARY

Economic indicators showing a positive trend are currently in the majority in the Province. Overall industrial employment and payrolls were higher at April 1st than a year ago. Car loadings for the eastern part of Canada (including Ontario) and the value of cheques cashed in the Province were both higher than at this date last year. Department store sales, usually a good indicator of the trend of retail trade generally, were 5.7% greater in dollar value in May this year than last and at June 7th this increase had jumped to 35.9%. All phases of construction, except residential, recorded increases in the value of contracts awarded. Life insurance sales were 10% higher in April this year than last. The value of defence contracts awarded in Ontario during the month of April totalled \$37,266,000 as compared to a monthly average for the fiscal year 1951-52 of \$27,500,000.

On the negative side, industrial production in general and manufacturing output in particular were 2.5% and 4.4% off from a year ago (Canada). Residential building starts in February declined 44.7% from the previous year and completions declined 21.3% over the same period.

The improvement in retail trade during April and May was partially a reflection of renewed activity in the automotive, electrical appliance, rubber and leather industries. Generally depressed conditions, however, continue to exist in the textile and furniture industries. The net result of the above trends in conjunction with increased seasonal activity, has been a reduction in the number of unemployed persons in the Province from 89,200 at the beginning of May to 66,800 as of May 29th.

Employment in manufacturing at the beginning of April was 3.2% below the same period of last year in the Province as a whole. Contributing to this decline were the following groups: rubber products (7.5%), leather (14.8%), textiles (13.2%), clothing (11.7%), wood products (9.4%), iron and steel (1.3%), motor vehicles (7.4%), and electrical apparatus and supplies (7.4%). Eleven regions recorded declines, the largest occurring in the Lake Erie (12.1%), Upper Grand River (10.3%), Upper St. Lawrence (9.6%), and Kawartha Lakes (8.7%) areas. Substantial increases in employment continued to be shown in the extreme northern areas of the Province. Jumps of 8.2%, 10% and 21% were registered in the Sault, Nickel Range and Lakehead regions, respectively.

Payroll increases were largest over the year in the same Northern areas and the St. Clair River Region. Average weekly earnings were higher in all Regions of the Province, a noteworthy jump of \$12.02 being shown in the Clay Belt. The highest current average weekly salary and wage was recorded in the same zone, viz. \$71.83.

Among the remaining non-agricultural industries of the Province, forestry, mining and construction recorded increases in employment of 3.6%, 5.0% and 9.9%, respectively over the period under review.

Employment in the leading mines of the Province at the beginning of April was 5% higher than last year. Increases in the Border, (7.9%), Nickel Range (13.2%), Sault (7.8%) and Clay Belt (2.9%) were partially offset by declines in the Lakehead (19.5%) and James Bay (13.4%) regions. The latter two regions alone showed declines in payrolls over the year. Current average weekly wages and salaries in the mining industry are largest in the Sault area (73.25).

NOTE:

Commencing at Page 13 of this issue is the first of a series of articles dealing with a specific Region of the Province. (Region #6, comprising Essex and Kent counties). An attempt has been made to assess the position of this region in the overall economy of the Province.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	Latest month compared with same month last year	Latest month compared with previous month
			%	%
1. Industrial Employment	Index	April	+ 0.1	n/c
2. Industrial Payrolls	Index	April	+11.7	+ 0.7
3. Industrial Production (Canada)				
General	Index	March	- 2.5	+ 1.9
Manufacturing	Index	March	- 4.4	+ 2.7
4. Car Loadings (Eastern Canada)	No.	May	+ 4.0	+ 8.1
5. Cheques Cashed	\$	April	+13.5	+13.6
6. New Motor Vehicles Financed	No.	April	+ 4.2	+15.8
7. Department Store Sales	\$	May	+ 5.7	--
8. Total Retail Trade	\$	April	+ 5.4	+ 2.6
Grocery & Combination	\$	April	+ 8.8	- 5.0
Motor Vehicles	\$	April	+ 1.7	+12.7
New Motor Vehicles	No.	April	-11.3	+21.1
Department Stores	\$	April	+ 2.1	+12.9
Garage and Filling Stations	\$	April	+ 8.4	+13.4
Lumber and Bldg. Materials	\$	April	-14.7	+13.1
Furniture	\$	April	- 8.7	- 8.5
Appliances and Radio	\$	April	-19.1	+26.2
Other	\$	April	+14.2	- 6.2
9. Construction				
Contracts Awarded	\$	April	+10.4	+75.3
Residential	\$	April	-32.7	+14.4
Business	\$	April	+28.6	+106.3
Industrial	\$	April	+25.3	-20.3
Engineering	\$	April	+38.4	+510.9
Housing				
Starts	No.	Feb.	-44.7	+15.4
Completions	No.	Feb.	-21.3	- 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index	April	- 0.8	- 0.6
General Building Materials	Index	April	- 2.6	- 0.7
10. Cost-of-Living (Canada)	Index	May	+ 3.8	- 1.1
11. Wholesale Prices (Canada)	Index	April	- 6.4	- 1.7
12. Consumption of Electricity	Kwh	April	+ 3.4	- 5.4
13. Life Insurance Sales	\$	April	+ 9.9	- 2.1
14. Business Failures	No.	May	+27.7	

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Apr/52 Apr/51 + or - %	Payrolls	Apr/52 Apr/51 + or - %	Average Weekly Wage and Salaries \$	Apr/52 Apr/51 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	198.8 191.6 192.3	- 3.3	419.3 453.3 458.4	+ 9.3	51.51 58.13 58.57	+ 7.06
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	200.9 198.2 199.5	- 0.7	461.5 501.7 512.2	+11.0	54.35 59.94 60.79	+ 6.44
3. Niagara (Lincoln Welland)	7.3	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	205.5 213.2 213.2	+ 3.7	493.3 546.4 568.6	+15.3	58.98 65.52 65.52	+ 6.54
4. (Lake Erie (Haldimand Norfolk)	0.5	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	126.8 111.3 111.5	-12.1	276.5 281.0 277.6	+ .4	40.52 46.92 46.26	+ 5.74
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	194.4 177.8 179.0	- 7.9	425.2 422.1 427.9	+ .6	48.16 52.27 52.65	+ 4.49
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	231.0 206.2 211.8	- 8.3	515.3 488.7 544.5	+ 5.7	59.85 63.59 68.99	+ 9.14
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	267.2 274.9 278.5	+ 4.2	493.5 629.6 642.0	+30.1	62.92 67.05 67.49	+ 4.57
8. Upper Grand (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	165.8 148.2 148.7	-10.3	380.2 375.0 381.2	+ .3	46.28 51.07 51.75	+ 5.47
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	190.9 182.9 182.7	- 4.3	440.7 469.3 481.2	+ 9.2	40.69 45.20 46.40	+ 5.71
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont. Peter, Vic. Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	225.4 205.3 205.7	- 8.7	573.7 554.5 561.8	- 2.1	56.60 60.05 60.74	+ 4.14
11. Quinte (Front., Hast. Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward)	2.5	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	290.5 294.3 293.9	+ 1.2	724.1 822.1 832.1	+14.9	46.41 52.11 52.77	+ 6.36
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds Stormont)	2.0	Apr.1/51 Mar.1/52 Apr.1/52	164.6 153.4 148.8	- 9.6	380.1 389.8 372.1	- 2.1	47.79 52.60 51.76	+ 3.97

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Apr/52	Payrolls	Apr/52	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Apr/52
				Apr/51 + or - %		Apr/51 + or - %		Apr/51 + or - %
13. Ottawa V.	3.1	Apr.1/51	161.2		326.8		45.41	
(Carl., Lan.,		Mar.1/52	160.9		366.7		50.80	
Pres., Ren.,		Apr.1/52	161.8	+ .4	372.2	+13.9	51.29	+ 5.88
Russell)								
14. Highlands	0.6	Apr.1/51	164.1		331.0		45.44	
(Hal., Muskoka		Mar.1/52	152.4		363.1		50.93	
Nip., Parry S.)		Apr.1/52	157.5	- 4.0	364.3	+10.1	49.45	+ 4.01
15. Clay Belt	0.9	Apr.1/51	167.6		376.0		59.81	
(Cochrane,		Mar.1/52	167.4		454.6		72.40	
Timiskaming)		Apr.1/52	165.6	- 1.2	446.0	+18.6	71.83	+12.02
16. Nickel Range	1.8	Apr.1/51	183.2		377.5		62.72	
(Manitoulin,		Mar.1/52	202.3		470.5		70.83	
Sudbury)		Apr.1/52	201.6	+10.0	469.7	+24.4	70.95	+ 8.23
17. Sault	1.6	Apr.1/51	201.5		414.2		56.92	
(Algoma)		Mar.1/52	212.4		510.7		66.59	
		Apr.1/52	218.1	+ 8.2	521.8	+26.0	66.26	+ 9.34
18. Lakehead	2.1	Apr.1/51	215.6		459.1		59.98	
(Kenora, Rainy		Mar.1/52	263.9		619.3		66.11	
River, Thunder Bay		Apr.1/52	260.9	+21.0	613.0	+33.5	66.20	+ 6.22
Ontario -		Apr.1/51	198.3		440.6		52.74	
All Areas		Mar.1/52	191.5		472.7		58.57	
		Apr.1/52	192.0	- 3.2	481.4	+ 9.3	59.47	+ 5.73

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. Border	Apr.1/51	110.6		224.3		54.45	
(Salt, Natural Gas	Mar.1/52	122.3		267.1		58.64	
	Apr.1/52	119.3	+ 7.9	266.3	+18.7	59.92	+ 5.47
15. Clay Belt	Apr.1/51	75.9		124.2		56.92	
(Gold, Silver)	Mar.1/52	77.7		138.4		61.96	
	Apr.1/52	78.1	+ 2.9	139.0	+11.9	61.91	+ 4.99
16. Nickel Range	Apr.1/51	145.2		284.5		62.33	
(Nickel, Copper	Mar.1/52	167.6		367.1		69.70	
Gold, Silver)	Apr.1/52	164.4	+13.2	364.0	+27.9	70.45	+ 8.12
17. Sault	Apr.1/51	170.8		343.9		65.37	
(Iron Ore)	Mar.1/52	185.7		391.6		68.46	
	Apr.1/52	184.2	+ 7.8	415.5	+20.8	73.25	+ 7.88
18. Lakehead	Apr.1/51	83.4		154.4		62.33	
(Gold, Iron Ore)	Mar.1/52	66.8		132.7		66.90	
	Apr.1/52	67.1	-19.5	135.2	-12.4	67.88	+ 5.55
19. James Bay	Apr.1/51	106.7		169.8		55.58	
(Gold, Silver)	Mar.1/52	95.1		170.1		62.52	
	Apr.1/52	92.4	-13.4	166.1	- 2.2	62.83	+ 7.25
All Areas	Apr.1/51	99.9		175.1		59.05	
	Mar.1/52	105.3		202.0		65.43	
	Apr.1/52	104.9	+ 5.0	203.0	+15.9	65.98	+ 6.93

(1) Original data reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT MAY 31, 1951 AND MAY 29, 1952.

REGION	I UNFILLED VACANCIES		II UNPLACED APPLICANTS		RATIO OF II TO I	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. Metropolitan	3,672	9,071	22,089	12,047	6.0	1.3
2. Burlington	704	1,747	7,398	3,806	10.5	2.2
3. Niagara	342	678	3,824	2,062	11.2	3.0
4. Lake Erie	35	316	521	368	14.9	1.2
5. Upper Thames R.	1,041	1,611	3,107	1,731	3.0	1.1
6. Border	554	552	4,909	3,975	8.9	7.2
7. St. Clair River	83	123	653	296	7.9	2.4
8. Upper Grand R.	457	911	2,790	1,069	6.1	1.2
9. Blue Water	619	724	2,049	1,089	3.3	1.5
10. Kawartha Lakes	473	602	3,655	2,236	7.7	3.7
11. Quinte	397	504	1,799	1,243	4.5	2.5
12. Upper St. Lawrence	165	138	2,363	829	14.3	6.0
13. Ottawa Valley	1,721	1,674	3,684	2,410	2.1	1.4
14. Highlands	186	406	1,355	552	7.3	1.4
15. Clay Belt	356	1,783	1,630	925	4.6	0.5
16. Nickel Range	370	2,648	1,376	507	3.7	0.2
17. Sault	191	967	570	323	3.0	0.3
18. Lakehead	<u>448</u>	<u>3,535</u>	<u>2,249</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>
TOTAL	11,814	27,990	66,021	36,893	5.6	1.3
EXEC. & PROF.	<u>510</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>814</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.5</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>12,324</u>	<u>28,455</u>	<u>66,835</u>	<u>37,603</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>

RECORDED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52

Date	1950	1951	1952	Date	1950	1951	1952
January	65,800	55,750	93,900	July	50,800	40,700	
February	94,800	72,400	113,600	August	40,500	37,900	
March	94,400	67,200	115,500	September	41,700	39,400	
April	102,200	60,600	114,900	October	35,400	44,900	
May	89,200	51,500	89,200	November	39,800	54,700	
June	57,400	38,300	66,800	December	48,200	74,500	

CHEQUES CASHED IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
(Millions of Dollars)

-----Regions-----							
Date	ONTARIO	Metro- politan (Toronto)	Burlington (Brantford- Hamilton)	Niagara (St. Catharines)	Upper Thames (London)	Border (Windsor Chatham)	St. Clair (Sarnia)
1941 (Av.)	1,518	946	106	12	41	72	9
1950 (Av.)	3,596	2,523	234	36	116	167	28
1951							
Jan.	3,745	2,543	281	48	138	211	30
Feb.	3,527	2,391	249	39	97	183	31
Mar.	3,766	2,631	282	47	120	212	35
Apr.	3,969	2,633	310	47	118	203	32
May	3,925	2,692	296	47	126	196	35
June	3,987	2,767	296	42	143	196	41
July	3,751	2,517	299	42	144	198	36
Aug.	3,754	2,485	292	44	135	172	36
Sept.	3,508	2,407	276	45	114	153	41
Oct.	4,423	3,097	318	49	131	189	42
Nov.	4,499	3,101	301	52	131	196	34
Dec.	4,193	3,016	282	51	131	171	32
1952							
Jan.	4,187	2,984	248	49	132	179	33
Feb.	3,783	2,575	257	44	112	166	29
Mar.	3,922	2,707	287	46	125	176	31
Apr.	4,455	3,148	308	44	127	189	30
-----Regions-----							

	Upper Grand (Kitchener)	Kawartha (Peter- borough)	Quinte (Kingston)	Upper St. Lawr. (Cornwall)	Ottawa V. (Ottawa)	Nickel R. (Sudbury)	Lakehead (Fort William)
1941 (Av.)	18	10	9	--	278	8	9
1950 (Av.)	45	26	23	13	345	24	21
1951							
Jan.	52	27	21	16	335	27	22
Feb.	49	26	20	13	386	26	17
Mar.	51	28	22	15	275	28	21
Apr.	53	27	22	15	463	27	20
May	57	30	25	16	352	30	22
June	57	31	25	15	321	30	22
July	53	28	23	14	344	30	22
Aug.	50	29	23	15	421	30	22
Sept.	46	26	23	14	313	28	22
Oct.	48	31	25	16	420	32	24
Nov.	55	28	25	18	501	32	26
Dec.	53	28	26	21	327	31	25
1952							
Jan.	49	27	24	16	357	30	22
Feb.	45	24	22	13	447	28	21
Mar.	48	25	23	19	382	29	23
Apr.	50	25	24	14	445	30	21

DEFENCE CONTRACTS AWARDED IN ONTARIO (1)
April 1, 1952 to April 30, 1952

Contracts awarded in April totalled \$37,266,346, an increase of \$3,031,865 (8.9%) over the previous month, and an increase of \$28,522,346 (326.2%) over April 1951. The Ottawa Valley Region led the province in awards accounting for \$17,635,732 while the dollar value of electrical contracts was twice that of any other type awarded.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u>
	\$		\$
1. Metropolitan	16,261,694	9. Blue Water	59,048
2. Burlington	1,018,853	10. Kawartha	84,706
3. Niagara	620,661	11. Quinte	19,875
4. Lake Erie	12,132	12. Upper St. Lawrence	32,329
5. Upper Thames River	485,140	13. Ottawa Valley	<u>17,635,732</u>
6. Border	872,666	TOTAL - Ontario	<u>37,266,346</u>
8. Upper Grand River	163,510		

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u>
	\$		\$
1. Electrical	14,723,476	11. Fire-fighting Equipment	409,529
2. Construction	5,130,151	12. Food	176,012
3. Petroleum	4,352,160	13. Misc. Manufacture	168,318
4. Aircraft	3,960,000	14. Textiles	135,992
5. Automotive	2,626,123	15. Rubber	133,617
6. Assorted Services	1,329,420	16. Wood and Furniture	110,630
7. Iron and Steel	1,217,444	17. Medical and Dental	106,605
8. Clothing	1,049,707	18. Miscellaneous Chemicals	24,150
9. Tools and Machinery	1,006,579	19. Photo supplies	<u>14,757</u>
10. Ammunition	591,676		
		TOTAL - Ontario	<u>37,266,346</u>

(1) Data originated with the Department of Defence Production. The list does not include orders placed with firms whose total defence orders were less than \$10,000, orders deleted for security reasons, orders placed by the Department of Defence Production outside Canada, or increases in orders placed earlier.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
AND BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY (1)

The number of bankruptcies in May totalled fourteen, an increase of three over the year. The amount of liabilities this month totalled \$327,745 compared with \$514,951 in May 1951. Regionally, the Metropolitan Area with nine failures amounting to \$151,450 in liabilities and the Upper Grand River Region with two failures involving \$128,500 accounted for over half the total liabilities. Manufacturing involved \$246,400 liabilities, namely, in the clothing (\$93,900) and furniture (\$137,000) industries followed by trade (\$60,945) and construction (\$20,400). Revised figures for April indicate that seventeen failures accounted for liabilities of \$491,678.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$	<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	9	151,450	11. Quinte	--	--
2. Burlington	1	23,495	12. Upper St. Lawr.	--	--
3. Niagara	1	15,800	13. Ottawa Valley	--	--
4. Lake Erie	--	--	14. Highlands	--	--
5. Upper Thames	--	--	15. Clay Belt	--	--
6. Border	1	8,500	16. Nickel Range	--	--
7. St. Clair R.	--	--	17. Sault	--	--
8. Upper Grand R.	2	128,500	18. Lakehead	--	--
9. Blue Water	--	--	TOTAL	<u>14</u>	<u>327,745</u>
10. Kawartha	--	--			

<u>Business</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1. Manufacturing:		
Clothing	3	93,900
Furniture	2	137,000
Metal Products	1	3,500
Food	<u>1</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Sub-total	7	246,400
2. Construction	2	20,400
3. Trade	<u>5</u>	<u>60,945</u>
TOTAL	<u>14</u>	<u>327,745</u>

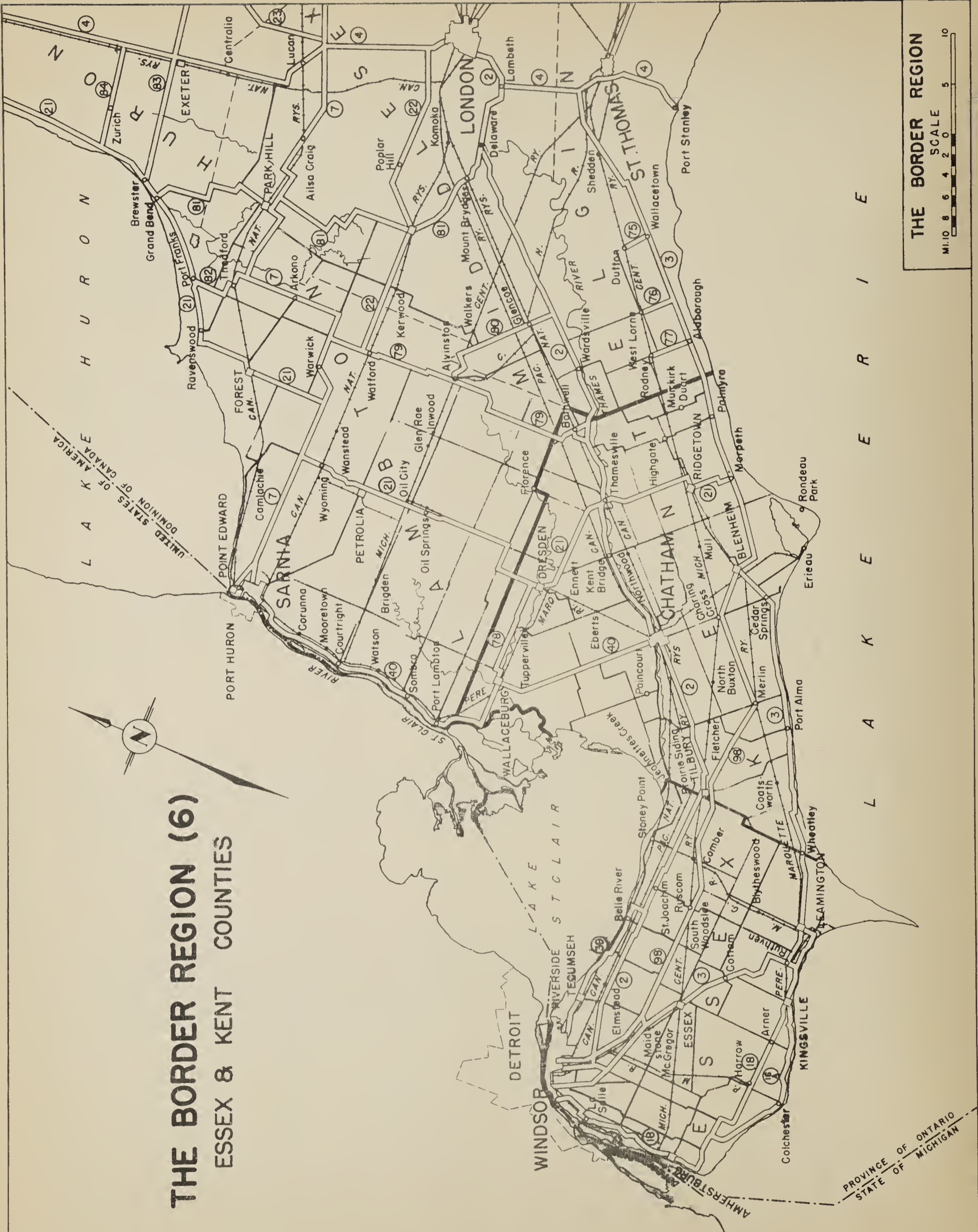
(1) Data reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Limited.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1952 (PRELIMINARY)

Region	Type of Construction-----				Total \$
	<u>Residential</u> \$	<u>Industrial</u> \$	<u>Commercial</u> \$	<u>Institutional</u> \$	<u>Other</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	18,889,701	7,879,080	6,256,002	3,333,443	752,563
2. Burlington	3,262,416	365,051	527,544	650,020	2,720
3. Niagara	3,106,753	732,000	793,010	968,400	825
4. Lake Erie	90,485	26,500	22,300	--	--
5. Upper Thames River	1,244,420	507,975	312,150	2,973,678	--
6. Border	1,610,498	1,259,058	734,750	1,227,100	75
7. St. Clair River	561,932	6,000	352,390	1,316,000	2,495
8. Upper Grand River	1,416,374	174,675	505,645	327,550	102,365
9. Blue Water	296,675	31,800	212,060	511,800	--
10. Kawartha	879,908	173,500	331,057	334,550	3,020
11. Quinte	454,459	25,300	435,800	126,500	--
12. Upper St. Lawrence	201,970	671,000	101,750	116,500	--
13. Ottawa Valley	2,074,205	12,100	2,051,988	349,143	6,245
14. Highlands	79,150	10,550	59,650	1,000	--
15. Clay Belt	65,455	5,000	42,580	300,000	--
16. Nickel Range	231,750	1,500	329,000	25,500	500
17. Sault	373,048	525,000	81,775	453,335	1,800
18. Lakehead	112,250	1,200	190,325	134,000	375
PROVINCE:	34,951,449	12,407,289	13,339,776	13,148,519	872,983

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

THE BORDER REGION (6) ESSEX & KENT COUNTIES



THE BORDER REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The area known as the "Border Region" of Ontario consists of the counties of Essex and Kent in the extreme southern section of the Province and Dominion. In fact, the southern tip of Pelee Island in Essex lies farther south of the 45th parallel than the Northern Californian boundary. Owing in part to this southwestern location almost one in every three tourists enters Ontario via Windsor.

The Border Region was the home of 296,278 persons in 1951, an increase of 23.2 percent over 1941. This total consists of 150,538 males and 145,740 females. In this region the current birth rate is 25.7 and the marriage rate is 5.6 per thousand population, both of which are slightly above the provincial rates of 25.3 and 5.3 respectively. The death rate is 8.1 per thousand population, the fourth lowest rate in the Province. It is interesting to note that for every person in the rural areas in Essex county there are four in the urban centres, while in Kent there is no appreciable difference between the two groups. In the case of Essex, Greater Windsor accounts for 157,672 persons of the total 177,838 urban figure. (See Table I)

The most populated centres in the Region are: Windsor (proper), which grew to 120,049 persons or 14.0 percent over the past decade, and Chatham whose population increased to 21,218 persons or 22.2 percent. Among other urban centres having a population of 5000 or over, Riverside and Wallaceburg have shown the greatest rates of growth since 1941. (88.9% and 54.2% respectively).

Ethnically speaking, 60% of the population of the Region is of Anglo-Saxon origin, 19% of French origin, 3% German, 2% Belgian and 2% Czecho-Slovakian. (1941 Census). The remainder of the population (14%) is made up of smaller groups.

Transportation facilities in the Region include five railroads together with efficient railway tunnel and car ferry service between Windsor and Detroit. Six major transport companies operate out of Windsor, in addition to a number of smaller concerns. A total road mileage of 3,138 includes parts of two of the Province's leading highways (Nos. 2 and 3) which have their terminals within the Region. The number of persons per motor vehicle averages 3.9. The area is also served by Trans-Canada Airlines with connections to all major American lines via Detroit. Navigation for the Windsor area begins as early as the middle of April and closes at the end of November. The Border Region harbours ten ports which handled 2,521 vessels with a registered tonnage of 2.7 million in 1950, fifth in volume in the Province. The port of Windsor leads the Region in terms of tonnage and number of vessels arriving. Other important ports include Amherstburg, Walkerville and Leamington.

Geographic location on the busiest inland waterway in the world, at the focal point of land and air routes, and in the heart of the North American manufacturing area has greatly stimulated the growth of manufacturing, specialized farming and tourism in the Border Region. Such necessary industrial components as iron ore from Minnesota and Steep Rock, coal from Pennsylvania, water power and manpower are all readily available.

The importance of the manufacturing industries to the economic and social life of the Border Region is underlined by their contribution to the Province's gross value of production. This amounted to 10.6% in 1949, principally a result of the phenomenal rate of growth of the automobile industry over the present century.

In 1950, 530 employers in Essex county employed 40,109 workers whose payrolls totalled \$114,107,000. In Kent county there were 273 employers and 8,415 employees who earned \$20,309,000. Employment in the Border Region has more than doubled since 1939, while payrolls have increased nearly five times.

The leading manufacturing centres in Essex county include Windsor (283 employers, 34,591 employees and \$494.2 million gross value of production, in 1949) and Leamington (17 employers, 1,263 employees and a gross value of production of (\$25.3)). Kent county's chief manufacturing areas centre around Chatham and Wallaceburg, the former accounting for 71 employers, 3,572 employees and a gross value of production of \$62.4 million, and the latter for 24 employers, 2,595 employees and a G. V. P. of \$24.9 million.

The automobile industry, situated chiefly in the Greater Windsor area, is the leading employer of labour among the manufacturing enterprises in the Province. It headed the list of payrolls (nearly \$75 million in 1949) and gave rise to the greatest gross value of production (\$476 million) of any single manufacturing industry. It is estimated that approximately 30% of Ontario's manufacturing labour force is engaged in the motor vehicles and motor vehicles parts' industries. A further estimate suggests that about one million Canadians are directly dependent on the motor industry for their livelihood.

Other important manufactures include iron and steel products (Windsor and Chatham) chemicals (Amherstburg, Chatham, Walkerville and Windsor) and, foods and beverages (Chatham, Leamington, Wallaceburg and Windsor). (See Tables II A and II B.)

During 1951, some fourteen new industries were established in the Border Region, largely in the Windsor and Chatham Areas. In addition, fifty firms were involved in the building of new plants and extending old facilities. Products involved in this expansion include the following: chemicals, iron and steel products, textiles, tobacco, sugar, canned foods, etc.

AGRICULTURE

The Border Region with seven percent of the occupied farms in Ontario accounted for eight percent of the net farm income in 1949 and eleven percent of the value of field crops in 1951. Profitable farming operations are dependent, to an important degree, upon the farmer's skill in adapting his techniques to the physical characteristics of the land. This, the 5,316 occupied farms in Essex and 5,313 in Kent have been successful in doing. When it is realized that heavy textured, poorly drained soils constitute about two-thirds of the area of Essex county and that only slightly over 5% of it consists of well drained, light to medium textured soils, the necessity for creative farming becomes self-evident. Kent county has a similar problem. While the climate imposes a definite limitation for some purposes, it is one of the farmer's chief allies.

This region is the most temperate in Ontario. Point Pelee, in particular, has a normal January temperature of 25° F. and a July temperature of 71° F, an annual snowfall of 40 inches and annual rainfall of 29 inches, the latter being the lowest in the Province.

Conservation has become the by-word in this region as a means of preserving and developing the productivity of the soil. Since so much of the land suffers from relatively poor drainage, tile drains have been laid and improvement in fertility noted as a result.

Climatic, geographical and soil conditions have laid the basis for the profitable growing of early vegetables, particularly in the Southern part of the Region. Recognition of the fluctuations of daily market prices has led to intensive crop specialization and while cash crops loom large in value and acreage, field crops nevertheless predominate. The Leamington District, because of its extreme

southerly location and other favourable factors, has the earliest and longest growing season in the Province. (216 days). Consequently, its lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, cabbages, tomatoes, cauliflowers, spanish onions, and peppers reach the urban markets from one to several weeks earlier than any other area. Other speciality crops are peaches, sweet and sour cherries, plums, pears, carnations and mums. The Eriean Marsh located on the shores of Lake Erie in Kent county is noted for specialization in the production of onions. In 1950, 54% of the onions, 74% of the cantaloupes, 62% of the tomatoes and 29% of the asparagus grown in Ontario came from the Border region. An investment of over \$11 million in greenhouse production in Essex county alone has given impetus to the thriving cash crop sector of the economy.

Sweet potatoes, grown in the Harrow vicinity of Essex County are a crop unique in Canada while the growers surrounding Leamington and on the Marsh lands down to Point Pelee National Park produce more than 90% of the onions (grown in sets) in Eastern Canada.

With respect to field crops, the soybean provides one dramatic example of the adaptability both of the farmer and the crop to changing demands. The soybean became popular on the Ontario mainland during the second World War and subsequently spread eastward and northward out of Kent and Essex, following the clay belt. Yet during 1951, the Border region still accounted for 82% of Ontario's soybean output valued at nearly nine million dollars. Similarly, this area grew 53% of the Province's sugar beets in 1951, valued at \$2.7 million. The sugar refineries at Chatham and Wallaceburg processed about 100 million pounds of beetroot sugar at a value of approximately \$16 million in 1950. Corn for husking, valued at nearly \$16 million in 1951, represented 56% of the Ontario crop. Kent county leads in the production of this crop and Essex ranks second.

The Border area grew 17% and 14%, respectively, of the Province's crop of fall and spring wheat, Kent being the leader in both cases with Essex county running second and third. This region also produced 96% of the Province's burley leaf tobacco valued at \$1.7 million. Tobacco processing and packing plants are situated at Chatham, Kingsville and at Leamington. Their output of burley leaf products was valued at over \$5 million in 1950, and represented 100% of Canadian burley leaf manufactures. (See Tables III A and III B).

MINING

While mineral production in the Border Region forms a very small part of the total production of the area, the contribution of certain mineral products to the Provincial total is significant. Natural gas leads the list in dollar value, comprising 35.5% of Ontario's total production. Production is carried on in both Essex and Kent counties.

Almost three-quarters of Ontario's salt production with a value in 1950 of \$2,339,000 comes from Essex County. This total constitutes 58.5% of the value of salt produced in the whole of Canada.

Structural materials (sand, gravel, etc.) were produced in 1950 with a value of over \$2 million, largely in Essex. Clay products (brick, tile, etc.) were valued at \$642,000 and were produced mostly in Kent.

Crude petroleum production in Kent county in 1950 was valued at \$74,000.

In 1950, forty-seven employers engaged 818 persons who received wages totalling over \$2 million in the mining industries of the Border region. Average weekly earnings amounted to \$58.64 as of March, 1952. (See Table IV)

TABLE - I - POPULATION AND AREA

- 1951 -

	<u>-----Population-----</u>			<u>Land Area</u> <u>Sq. Miles</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>Per Sq. Mile</u>
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>		
ESSEX	39,312	177,838	217,150	707	307.14
KENT	<u>40,174</u>	<u>38,954</u>	<u>79,128</u>	<u>918</u>	<u>86.20</u>
Total	<u>79,486</u>	<u>216,792</u>	<u>296,278</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>182.32</u>

TABLE - II A - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE BORDER REGION

- 1949 -

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Employers</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Employees</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Gross Value of</u> <u>Production</u> <u>\$000</u>
<u>ESSEX COUNTY *</u>			
Windsor	283	34,591	494,162
Leamington	17	1,263	25,250
Amherstburg	12	883	12,527
Essex	15	336	2,547
Tecumseh	5	279	2,032
Tilbury (part)	5	174	1,262
Harrow	10	61	752
Riverside	3	56	335
Belle River	5	50	200
Rural	33	182	1,862
Other	<u>14</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>9,084</u>
TOTAL	<u>402</u>	<u>38,313</u>	<u>550,013</u>
<u>KENT COUNTY</u>			
Chatham	71	3,572	62,387
Wallaceburg	24	2,595	24,946
Ridgetown	12	253	1,949
Dresden	12	225	1,519
Tilbury (part)	8	454	1,079
Wheatley	8	123	943
Blenheim	8	68	560
Thamesville	5	54	551
Highgate	3	10	169
Bothwell	3	38	153
Rural	29	134	1,346
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>47</u>
TOTAL	<u>184</u>	<u>7,533</u>	<u>95,649</u>
Regional Total	<u>586</u>	<u>45,846</u>	<u>645,662</u>

* Excludes Kingsville and Ojibway for which statistics may not be published.

Source: D. B. S., Ottawa.

TABLE-II-B - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE BORDER REGION

- 1950 -

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>EMPLOYERS</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>EMPLOYEES</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>PAYROLLS</u> <u>\$000</u>
ESSEX	530	40,109	113,107
KENT	273	8,415	20,309
BORDER REGION	<u>803</u>	<u>48,524</u>	<u>133,416</u>

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research.

TABLE-III-A - CHIEF FIELD CROPS GROWN IN THE BORDER REGION

- 1951 -

<u>CROP</u>	<u>ESSEX</u>		<u>KENT</u>		<u>BORDER REGION</u>	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>% of Ontario</u>
Soy Beans	62,785	4,432,400	60,320	4,258,400	8,690,800	82.2
Corn for Husking	64,230	6,541,800	99,796	9,269,900	15,811,700	55.7
Sugar Beets	566	95,600	15,224	2,572,100	2,667,700	52.5
Field Beans (Dry)	61	5,300	24,987	2,285,000	2,290,300	45.3
Fall Wheat	42,298	2,663,800	67,338	4,432,400	7,096,200	17.2
Spring Wheat	2,999	137,200	3,109	143,600	280,800	14.0

TABLE-III-B - CHIEF CASH CROPS GROWN IN THE BORDER REGION

- 1950 -

<u>CROP</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>BORDER REGION</u>	<u>PRODUCTION AS A</u> <u>% OF ONTARIO</u>
Cantaloupes	Bushels	116,960	73.8
Tomatoes	"	3,016,245	61.8
Onions	Tons	27,574	53.9
Cauliflower	Dozen	159,500	39.9
Asparagus	Tons	650	29.1
Celery	Crate	51,100	8.6
Peaches	Bushels	79,840	7.0

TABLE-IV - MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE BORDER REGION - 1950

	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Salt</u>	<u>Structural Materials</u>	<u>Clay Products</u>	<u>Petroleum</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Essex	1,955	2,339	1,944	162	--	6,400
Kent	<u>1,205</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>1,843</u>
TOTAL	<u>3,160</u>	<u>2,339</u>	<u>2,028</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>8,243</u>

TABLE V - SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS - BORDER REGION AS A % OF ONTARIO

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Essex</u>	<u>Kent</u>	<u>Border Region</u>
Population (1951)	4.7	1.7	6.4
No. of Households (1949)	4.6	1.9	6.4
No. of Taxpayers (1949)	5.2	1.2	6.4
Taxpayers' Income (1949)	5.3	1.2	6.5
Net Farm Income (1949)	3.9	4.0	7.9
No. of Occupied Farms (1951)	3.5	3.5	7.0
Gross Value of Manufacturing Production (1949)	9.0	1.7	10.6
Employees in Manufacturing (1950)	6.6	1.4	8 0
Payrolls in Manufacturing (1950)	7.7	1.4	9.0
Cheques Cashed (1951)	4.0	0.8	4.8

ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE - FIRST QUARTER, 1952
(Thousands of Persons)

	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>14-19 Years</u>	<u>20-24 Years</u>	<u>25-44 Years</u>	<u>45-64 Years</u>	<u>65 Years and over</u>
March 1, 1952	1,834	161	227	826	527	93
November 3, 1951	1,839	178	233	806	527	95
March 3, 1951	1,802	168	236	793	517	88
% Change						
March, 1952						
March, 1951	+1.8	- 4.2	- 3.8	+ 4.2	+ 1.9	+ 5.7

	<u>Total Labour Force</u>	<u>Labour Force</u>		<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Non-Agric.</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Non-Agric.</u>	<u>Agric.</u>
March 1, 1952	1,834	1,410	424	1,211	199	416	(1)
November 3, 1951	1,839	1,410	429	1,210	200	414	15
March 3, 1951	1,802	1,386	416	1,187	199	407	(1)
% Change							
March, 1952							
March, 1951	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	+ 1.9	+ 2.0	No change	+ 2.2	No Change

(1) Less than 10,000

THE LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO

In spite of the fact that single women with jobs outnumber their married sisters two to one in Canada, the latter increased 9.5 percent in agriculture and 1.3 percent in non-agricultural work over the year ending March 1, 1952. Single women holding jobs declined 25 percent in agriculture and 0.2 percent in non-agricultural occupations. These were some of the statistical facts emerging from the recent quarterly labour force survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ontario's labour force consisted of some 1,834,000 persons at work or who were in search of work at March 1, an increase of nearly two percent over the year. This represented a rate of growth which surpassed the average rate for Canada as a whole. The male to female worker ratio was three to one, the former having increased 1.7 percent and the latter 1.9 percent. Males increased by two percent in non-agricultural industries but their numbers in agriculture remained relatively stationary. Females in non-agricultural industries increased by 2.2 percent but recorded a decline in agriculture.

In terms of age-groups, the 14-19 years category dropped 4.2 percent while the 20-24 age group fell 3.8 percent. In both cases the rate of decline was greater than the national average. On the other hand, the 25-44 and the 65 and over age-groups increased 4.2 and 5.7 percent, a rate of increase greater than the average for Canada.

It is interesting to examine the occupational status of persons holding jobs in Canada. As of March 1, 1952, persons with their own business, profession or farm together with those in the role of employers declined by 6.5 percent. Unpaid workers in family enterprises fell by 2 percent while the number of paid workers went up 2.7 percent in Canadian industrial life.

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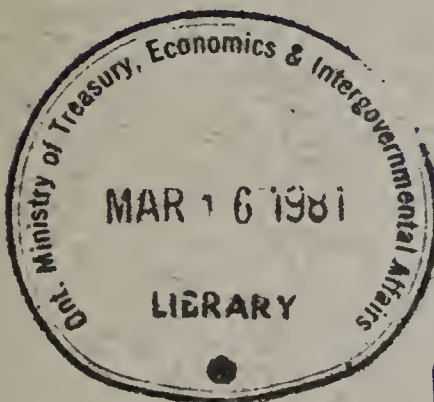
DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

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HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 2,500
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 Census)

- 2 -

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. METROPOLITAN

Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23%)
Toronto Proper	675,754 (1)
Brampton	8,389 (39)
Oakville	6,910 (68)
Newmarket	5,356 (33)
Port Credit	3,643 (69)
Georgetown	3,452 (35)
Aurora	3,358 (23)
Acton	2,880 (40)
Total	1,270,281 (26)

2. BURLINGTON

Hamilton	208,321 (22)
Brantford	36,727 (15)
Dundas	6,846 (30)
Burlington	6,017 (58)
Paris	5,249 (13)
Burlington Beach	2,827
Total	344,957 (29)

3. NIAGARA

St. Catharines	37,984 (25)
Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)
Welland	15,382 (23)
Port Colborne	8,275 (18)
Fort Erie	7,572 (15)
Thorold	6,397 (21)
Merritton	4,714 (58)
Humberstone	3,895 (31)
Grimsby	2,773 (19)
Port Dalhousie	2,616 (52)
Total	212,599 (34)

4. LAKE ERIE

Simcoe	7,269 (20)
Dunnville	4,478 (11)
Delhi	2,517 (22)
Total	66,846 (16)

5. UPPER THAMES RIVER

London	95,343 (22)
St. Thomas	18,173 (6)
Woodstock	15,544 (25)
Ingersoll	6,524 (13)
Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)
Strathroy	3,708 (23)
Aylmer	3,483 (41)
Total	276,475 (23)

6. BORDER

Windsor	120,049 (14)
Chatham	21,218 (22)
Riverside	9,214 (88)
Wallaceburg	7,688 (54)
Leamington	6,950 (19)
Amherstburg	3,638 (28)
Tecumseh	3,543 (47)
Essex	2,741 (42)
Tilbury	2,682 (24)
Kingsville	2,631 (14)
Total	296,278 (23)

7. ST CLAIR RIVER

Sarnia	34,697 (85%)
Petrolia	3,105 (11)
Total	74,960 (32)

8. UPPER GRAND RIVER

Kitchener	44,867 (26)
Guelph	27,386 (18)
Galt	19,207 (25)
Stratford	18,785 (10)
Waterloo	11,991 (33)
Preston	7,619 (14)
St. Mary's	3,995 (9)
Hespeler	3,862 (26)
Listowel	3,469 (15)
Fergus	3,387 (20)
Elmira	2,589 (29)
Total	245,637 (18)

9. BLUE WATER

Owen Sound	16,423 (17)
Barrie	12,514 (29)
Orillia	12,110 (24)
Collingwood	7,413 (18)
Midland	7,206 (6)
Penetang	4,949 (9)
Goderich	4,934 (8)
Hanover	3,533 (7)
Walkerton	3,264 (22)
Orangeville	3,249 (20)
Meaford	3,178 (19)
Kincardine	2,672 (7)
Wingham	2,642 (30)
Exeter	2,547 (60)
Clinton	2,547 (34)
Total	270,599 (11)

10. KAWARTHA LAKES

Oshawa	41,545 (55)
Peterborough	38,272 (51)
Lindsay	9,603 (14)
Cobourg	7,470 (25)
Whitby	7,267 (23)
Port Hope	6,548 (30)
Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
Campbellford	3,235 (7)
Total	238,601 (22)

11. QUINTE

Kingston	33,459 (11)
Belleville	19,519 (24)
Trenton	10,085 (21)
Picton	4,287 (10)
Napanee	3,897 (14)
Portsmouth	3,411 (9)
Total	178,500 (17)

12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE

Cornwall	16,899 (20%)
Brockville	12,301 (8)
Gananoque	4,572 (13)
Prescott	3,518 (9)
Total	137,854 (8)

13. OTTAWA VALLEY

Ottawa	202,045 (18)
Eastview	13,799 (73)
Pembroke	12,704 (14)
Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
Renfrew	7,360 (34)
Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
Perth	5,034 (13)
Carleton Place	4,725 (10)
Arnprior	4,381 (12)
Almonte	2,672 (5)
Total	387,807 (16)

14. HIGHLANDS

North Bay	17,944 (15)
Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
Sturgeon Falls	4,962 (8)
Huntsville	3,286 (17)
Mattawa	3,097 (57)
Gravenhurst	3,005 (42)
Bracebridge	2,684 (15)
Total	110,271 (8)

15. CLAY BELT

Timmins	27,743 (-4)
*Kirkland Lake	18,000
Kapuskasing	4,687 (37)
New Liskeard	4,215 (40)
Cochrane	3,401 (20)
Total	133,866 (2)

16. NICKEL RANGE

Sudbury	42,410 (32)
Copper Cliff	3,974 (6)
Total	120,804 (32)

17. SAULT

Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
Blind River	2,512 (-4)
Total	64,496 (24)

18. LAKEHEAD

Fort William	34,947 (14)
Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
Kenora	8,695 (12)
Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
Geraldton	3,227 (8)
Dryden	2,627 (60)
Total	157,128 (23)

19 JAMES BAY

Total	9,583 (-0.4)
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Provincial

Total	4,597,542 (21)
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*Estimate

SUMMARY

Recent official statistics reveal a slowing down in the tempo of economic activity in the Province as compared with last year. Industrial employment at May 1st had declined fractionally from the May, 1951 level, the first such decrease since March, 1950. This is a corollary of the higher level of unemployment which has characterized the past nine months.

Industrial production, on a national scale, is off 2.3% from a year ago, while the manufacturing component of this index declined 4.1%. The volume of cheques cashed, used as an indicator of general business activity, declined 2.2% over the year. The value of construction contracts awarded in June this year was 68.7% below June 1951. Business failures in the Province in the first six months of 1952 were some 60% higher than in the first half of 1951. While the U. S. Steel Strike, which commenced on June 2nd, has not yet caused any serious dislocation on the Ontario scene, automobile manufacturers have been forced to curtail operations and if the strike should be prolonged for any length of time, drastic cut-backs in production may be expected with resultant lay-offs.

Trade at the retail level, as indicated by the value of department store sales was 16.3% higher in June this year than last. This is not remarkable in the light of higher total industrial payrolls and the relative stability of the cost of living. Tax reductions and the removal of credit restrictions were also contributing factors in this increase in retail sales. In addition, farm cash income, in the first quarter of 1952 was almost 3% higher than last year. Defence contracts awarded in the first five months of 1952 were more than six times higher than in the similar period of 1951.

The net result of the divergent trends outlined above together with increased seasonal activity in some industries has been a reduction in overall unemployment from 66,800 at the beginning of June to 57,600 at the first of July. The latter total, however is still about 17,000 higher than the corresponding figure for 1951.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario as a whole had declined 2.7% on May 1, 1952 as compared with the same date a year ago. Twelve of the eighteen regions of the Province recorded fewer employees. the largest drops occurring in the Lake Erie (12%), Upper Grand River (9.8%), Upper St. Lawrence (9.7%), and Kawartha Lakes (8%) Zones. Substantial percentage increases in employment over the year continue to be shown in the Northern part of the Province, particularly in the Lakehead (24.4%). Other regions showing increases over the year were: Niagara (4%), St. Clair River (5.3%), and Clay Belt (2.3%). Payrolls advanced 8.2% over the year in the Province as a whole, all regions but four sharing in the increase. Reductions were recorded in the Lake Erie (2.6%), Upper Grand River (1.8%), Upper St. Lawrence, (5.8%), and Kawartha Lakes (1.1%) regions. Average weekly earnings increased in all areas over the year, the largest jump (\$12.15) being recorded in the Sault region. The current highest average weekly salary and wage is reported in the Nickel Range area (\$71.67).

Among the various manufacturing industries of the Province, substantial drops in employment over the year have been recorded in the following categories: woollen goods (24%), brass and copper goods (19%), iron castings (15%), leather goods (14%), furniture (13%) and sheet metal products (13%). Significant increases in employment were shown in others: railroad and rolling stock equipment (17.5%), pulp and paper mills (11.4%) and agricultural implements (8.9%).

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	Latest month compared with same month last year	Latest month compared with previous month
			%	%
1. Industrial Employment	Index	May	- 0.3	+ 0.4
2. Industrial Payrolls	Index	May	+ 9.3	- 0.1
3. Industrial Production (Canada)				
General	Index	April	- 2.3	+ 0.7
Manufacturing	Index	April	- 4.1	+ 0.6
4. Car Loadings (Eastern Canada)	No.	June	- 0.8	- 1.9
5. Cheques Cashed	\$	May	- 2.2	-13.8
6. New Motor Vehicles Financed	No.	May	+111.9	+63.0
7. Department Store Sales	\$	June	+16.3	-
8. Total Retail Trade	\$	May	+12.2	+15.6
Grocery & Combination	\$	May	+16.7	+15.0
Motor Vehicles	\$	May	+34.2	+29.6
New Motor Vehicles	No.	May	+39.3	+25.7
Department Stores	\$	May	+ 5.7	+ 5.1
Garage and Filling Stations	\$	May	+ 5.0	+ 7.5
Lumber and Bldg. Materials	\$	May	-12.6	+26.7
Furniture	\$	May	+31.1	+32.9
Appliances and Radio	\$	May	+18.5	+ 0.7
Other	\$	May	+ 6.6	+11.7
9. Construction				
Contracts Awarded	\$	June	-68.7	+109.6
Residential	\$	June	+14.2	+129.5
Business	\$	June	+ 7.5	+96.8
Industrial	\$	June	-14.7	- 0.1
Engineering	\$	June	-90.4	+437.5
Housing				
Starts	No.	April	- 3.7	+118.0
Completions	No.	April	- 9.3	+51.1
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index	May	- 1.8	- 0.3
General Building Materials	Index	May	- 2.4	+ 0.2
10. Cost-of-Living (Canada)	Index	June	+ 1.7	+ 0.3
11. Wholesale Prices (Canada)	Index	May	- 7.1	- 0.9
12. Consumption of Electricity	Kwh.	May	+ 3.7	+ 1.6
13. Life Insurance Sales	\$	May	+11.0	- 2.4
14. Business Failures	No.	June	- 6.2	+ 7.1
15. Hours of Work (Mfg.)	Hrs.	April	- 0.5	+ 0.7
16. Farm Cash Income	\$	1st Quarter	+ 2.8	-
17. Defence Contracts	\$	June	+124.0	+49.2

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	May/52 May/51 + or - %	Payrolls	May/52 May/51 + or - %	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	May/52 May/51 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	199.3 192.5 193.6	- 2.9	428.0 459.5 462.5	+ 8.1	52.45 58.62 58.70	+ 6.25
2. Burlington (Brant.,Went., Burlington)	13.4	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	205.6 199.4 199.6	- 2.9	485.0 513.7 512.7	+ 5.7	55.83 61.01 60.82	+ 4.99
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	206.8 213.2 215.1	+ 4.0	503.2 569.3 573.1	+13.9	59.76 65.57 65.45	+ 5.69
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand Norfolk)	0.5	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	127.9 111.5 112.5	-12.0	285.1 277.6 277.7	- 2.6	41.44 46.26 45.90	+ 4.46
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	192.9 179.3 181.1	- 6.1	432.4 428.9 435.6	+ 0.7	49.38 52.68 52.96	+ 3.58
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	225.4 212.9 216.9	- 3.8	482.7 546.6 545.5	+13.0	57.46 68.87 67.48	+10.02
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	270.1 278.5 284.5	+ 5.3	527.6 642.0 674.6	+27.9	66.53 67.49 69.43	+ 2.90
8. Upper Grand (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	165.8 148.7 149.6	- 9.8	389.0 381.2 381.9	- 1.8	47.34 51.75 51.53	+ 4.19
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	189.0 182.7 183.3	- 3.0	454.4 481.5 484.5	+ 6.6	42.37 46.45 46.58	+ 4.21
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter, Vic., Northumb'l'd.)	5.3	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	225.8 205.8 207.7	- 8.0	579.2 562.2 572.7	- 1.1	57.03 60.75 61.30	+ 4.27
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward)	2.5	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	296.2 294.3 294.8	- 0.5	743.5 834.4 831.5	+11.8	46.74 52.85 52.57	+ 5.83
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	May 1/51 Apr.1/52 May 1/52	163.0 148.8 147.2	- 9.7	391.4 372.3 368.6	- 5.8	49.69 51.78 51.83	+ 2.14

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	May/52	Payrolls	May/52	Average	May/52
				May/51 + or - %		May/51 + or - %	Weekly Wage and Salaries \$	May/51 + or - \$
13. Ottawa V.	3.1	May 1/51	164.9		339.5		46.12	
(Carl., Lan.,		Apr.1/52	162.2		372.9		51.27	
Pres., Ren.		May 1/52	162.7	- 1.3	369.6	+ 8.9	50.66	+ 4.54
Russell)								
14. Highlands	0.6	May 1/51	163.8		344.0		47.31	
(Hal., Muskoka		Apr.1/52	157.5		364.4		49.45	
Nip., Parry S.)		May 1/52	163.1	- 0.4	374.6	+ 8.9	49.09	+ 1.78
15. Clay Belt	0.9	May 1/51	165.9		373.2		59.96	
(Cochrane,		Apr.1/52	166.7		448.4		71.82	
Timiskaming)		May.1/52	169.7	+ 2.3	437.6	+17.3	68.83	+ 8.87
16. Nickel Range	1.8	May 1/51	185.6		380.9		62.46	
(Manitoulin,		Apr.1/52	201.6		469.7		70.95	
Sudbury)		May 1/52	196.6	+ 5.9	462.7	+21.5	71.67	+ 9.21
17. Sault	1.6	May 1/51	205.1		412.5		55.70	
(Algoma)		Apr.1/52	218.1		521.8		66.26	
		May 1/52	224.5	+ 9.5	549.8	+33.3	67.85	+12.15
18. Lakehead	2.1	May 1/51	212.7		456.1		60.39	
(Kenora, Rainy		Apr.1/52	260.9		613.0		66.20	
River, Thunder Bay)		May 1/52	264.7	+24.4	604.1	+32.4	64.30	+ 3.91
Ontario -		May 1/51	198.8		448.1		53.51	
All Areas	100.0	Apr.1/52	192.3		482.3		59.52	
		May 1/52	193.5	- 2.7	484.7	+ 8.2	59.41	+ 5.90

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. Border	May 1/51	120.7		234.5		52.17	
(Salt, Natural Gas)	Apr.1/52	119.3		266.3		59.92	
	May 1/52	134.2	+11.2	290.2	+23.8	58.03	+ 5.86
15. Clay Belt	May 1/51	75.8		126.8		58.26	
(Gold, Silver)	Apr.1/52	78.1		139.5		62.15	
	May 1/52	78.1	+ 3.9	139.6	+10.1	62.17	+ 3.91
16. Nickel Range	May 1/51	149.4		289.9		61.73	
(Nickel, Copper,	Apr.1/52	164.4		364.0		70.45	
Gold, Silver)	May 1/52	162.4	+ 8.7	357.9	+23.5	70.12	+ 8.33
17. Sault	May 1/51	174.3		348.7		64.95	
(Iron Ore)	Apr.1/52	184.2		415.5		73.25	
	May 1/52	186.8	+ 7.2	396.6	+13.7	68.93	+ 3.98
18. Lakehead	May 1/51	79.6		154.8		65.56	
(Gold, Iron Ore)	Apr.1/52	67.1		135.2		67.88	
	May 1/52	65.8	-17.3	134.2	-13.3	68.69	+ 3.13
19. James Bay	May 1/51	103.9		165.1		55.52	
(Gold, Silver)	Apr.1/52	92.4		166.2		58.96	
	May 1/52	90.8	-12.6	155.7	- 5.7	59.92	+ 4.40
All Areas	May 1/51	101.0		178.4		59.47	
	Apr.1/52	104.9		203.3		66.07	
	May 1/52	105.4	+ 4.4	202.3	+13.4	65.42	+ 5.95

(1) Original data reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT JUNE 28, 1951 AND JULY 3, 1952

REGION	I UNFILLED VACANCIES		II UNPLACED APPLICANTS		RATIO OF II TO I	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. Metropolitan	3,078	7,409	18,606	14,232	6.0	1.9
2. Burlington	662	1,294	6,626	3,857	10.0	3.0
3. Niagara	394	555	3,739	2,036	9.5	3.7
4. Lake Erie	40	194	325	183	8.1	0.6
5. Upper Thames R.	1,088	1,515	2,973	1,907	2.7	1.3
6. Border	431	477	4,126	4,381	9.6	9.2
7. St. Clair R.	58	123	698	270	12.0	2.2
8. Upper Grand R.	494	693	2,417	1,278	4.9	1.8
9. Blue Water	544	743	1,809	1,270	3.3	1.7
10. Kawartha Lakes	260	548	3,040	2,818	11.7	5.1
11. Quinte	529	371	1,412	1,356	2.7	3.7
12. Upper St. Lawrence	158	181	1,883	804	11.9	4.4
13. Ottawa Valley	1,645	1,812	3,623	2,208	2.2	1.2
14. Highlands	193	393	893	530	4.6	1.3
15. Clay Belt	271	1,892	1,307	952	4.8	0.5
16. Nickel Range	315	2,454	923	666	2.9	0.3
17. Sault	184	834	655	378	3.6	0.5
18. Lakehead	370	3,439	1,827	964	4.9	0.3
TOTAL	10,714	24,927	56,882	40,090	5.3	1.6
EXEC. & PROF.	402	413	691	645	1.7	1.6
GRAND TOTAL	11,116	25,340	57,573	40,735	5.2	1.6

RECORDED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52

Date	1950	1951	1952	Date	1950	1951	1952
January	65,800	55,750	93,900	July	50,800	40,700	57,600
February	94,800	72,400	113,600	August	40,500	37,900	
March	94,400	67,200	115,500	September	41,700	39,400	
April	102,200	60,600	114,900	October	35,400	44,900	
May	89,200	51,500	89,200	November	39,800	54,700	
June	57,400	38,300	66,800	December	48,200	74,500	

CHEQUES CASHED IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
(Millions of Dollars)

-----Regions-----							
Date	ONTARIO	Metro-politan (Toronto)	Burlington (Brantford-Hamilton)	Niagara (St. Catharines)	Upper Thames (London)	Border (Windsor-Chatham)	St. Clair (Sarnia)
1941 (Av.)	1,518	946	106	12	41	72	9
1950 (Av.)	3,596	2,523	234	36	116	167	28
1951							
Jan.	3,745	2,543	281	48	138	211	30
Feb.	3,527	2,391	249	39	97	183	31
Mar.	3,766	2,631	282	47	120	212	35
Apr.	3,969	2,633	310	47	118	203	32
May	3,925	2,692	296	47	126	196	35
June	3,987	2,767	296	42	143	196	41
July	3,751	2,517	299	42	144	198	36
Aug.	3,754	2,485	292	44	135	172	36
Sept.	3,508	2,407	276	45	114	153	41
Oct.	4,423	3,097	318	49	131	189	42
Nov.	4,499	3,101	301	52	131	196	34
Dec.	4,193	3,016	282	51	131	171	32
1952							
Jan.	4,187	2,984	248	49	132	179	33
Feb.	3,783	2,575	257	44	112	166	29
Mar.	3,922	2,707	287	46	125	176	31
Apr.	4,455	3,148	308	44	127	189	30
May	3,840	2,540	319	50	124	200	32
-----Regions-----							
	Upper Grand (Kitchener)	Kawartha (Peterborough)	Quinte (Kingston)	Upper St. Lawr. (Cornwall)	Ottawa V. (Ottawa)	Nickel R. (Sudbury)	Lakehead (Fort William)
1941 (Av.)	18	10	9	--	278	8	9
1950 (Av.)	45	26	23	13	345	24	21
1951							
Jan.	52	27	21	16	335	27	22
Feb.	49	26	20	13	386	26	17
Mar.	51	28	22	15	275	28	21
Apr.	53	27	22	15	463	27	20
May	57	30	25	16	352	30	22
June	57	31	25	15	321	30	22
July	53	28	23	14	344	30	22
Aug.	50	29	23	15	421	30	22
Sept.	46	26	23	14	313	28	22
Oct.	48	31	25	16	420	32	24
Nov.	55	28	25	18	501	32	26
Dec.	53	28	26	21	327	31	25
1952							
Jan.	49	27	24	16	357	30	22
Feb.	45	24	22	13	447	28	21
Mar.	48	25	23	19	382	29	23
Apr.	50	25	24	14	445	30	21
May	58	29	27	14	390	33	25

DEFENCE CONTRACTS AWARDED IN ONTARIO (1)

May 1, 1952 to May 31, 1952

Contracts awarded in May totalled \$18,949,829, a decrease of \$18,316,517 (49.2%) over the previous month, and an increase of \$10,488,829 (124.0%) over May 1951. Automotive contracts accounted for \$7,253,726 or over one-third of the dollar value of all awards. The Border Region led the province in contracts awarded amounting to \$7,329,948 followed by the Metropolitan Region (\$4,124,607) and the Ottawa Valley Region (\$4,095,344).

<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each \$)</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each \$)</u>
1. Metropolitan	4,124,607	11. Quinte	284,020
2. Burlington	301,251	12. Upper St. Lawrence	14,419
4. Lake Erie	41,265	13. Ottawa Valley	4,095,344
5. Upper Thames River	901,282	14. Highlands	32,850
6. Border	7,329,948	15. Lakehead	121,800
7. St. Clair River	14,245	TOTAL - Ontario	<u>18,949,829</u>
8. Upper Grand R.	183,336		
9. Blue Water	1,505,462		

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each \$)</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each \$)</u>
1. Automotive	7,509,256	12. Safety Equipment	203,232
2. Petroleum	2,383,165	13. Photo Supplies	183,434
3. Construction	2,024,863	14. Misc. Manufacture	157,949
4. Electrical	1,173,622	15. Aircraft	128,005
5. Ammunition	1,137,685	16. Wood and Furniture	65,006
6. Fuel	1,134,606	17. Clothing	31,878
7. Machines and Tools	875,460	18. Precision Instruments	24,267
8. Iron and Steel	693,149	19. Medical and Dental	10,927
9. Textiles	506,178		
10. Assorted Services	455,987	TOTAL - Ontario	<u>18,949,829</u>
11. Food	251,160		

(1) Data originated with the Department of Defence Production. The list does not include orders placed with firms whose total defence orders were less than \$10,000, orders deleted for security reasons, orders placed by the Department of Defence Production outside Canada, and increases in orders placed earlier.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
AND BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY (1)

The number of business failures in Ontario during the first half of 1952 reached one hundred, thirty-seven more than the same period a year ago. The liabilities of the one hundred firms involved \$3,954,425 as compared to liabilities of \$2,447,528 last year or a 62% increase.

Liabilities in June 1952 accounted for \$1,555,726 compared to \$650,060 in June 1951, and represented a peak over the past twelve month period. Regionally, the Metropolitan Area in June this year accounted for \$1,083,586 in liabilities or 70% of the total, the Clay Belt Area \$226,500, and the Blue Water Area \$161,400 in liabilities. Finance involved the greatest amount of liabilities (\$829,637) followed by manufacturing with \$488,400 including food \$125,000, flour \$161,400 and wood products \$202,000.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$	<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	7	1,083,586	11. Quinte	-	-
2. Burlington	-	-	12. Upper St. Lawrence	-	-
3. Niagara	-	-	13. Ottawa Valley	-	-
4. Lake Erie	-	-	14. Highlands	1	40,000
5. Upper Thames	1	13,780	15. Clay Belt	3	226,500
6. Border	1	15,000	16. Nickel Range	-	-
7. St. Clair R.	-	-	17. Sault	-	-
8. Upper Grand R.	-	-	18. Lakehead	1	15,460
9. Blue Water	1	161,400			
10. Kawartha	-	-	TOTAL	<u>15</u>	<u>1,555,726</u>

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1. Manufacturing:		
Food	2	125,000
Flour	1	161,400
Wood Products	1	202,000
	<u>4</u>	<u>488,400</u>
2. Construction	2	67,000
3. Trade	5	97,880
4. Service	3	72,809
5. Finance	<u>1</u>	<u>829,637</u>
TOTAL	<u>15</u>	<u>1,555,726</u>

(1) Data reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada Limited.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS BY REGIONS (1)

- ONTARIO -

For the first six months, 1952
Rate per 1,000 population

<u>REGION</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>MARRIAGES</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
1. Metropolitan	25.0	9.0	10.0
2. Burlington	28.2	8.6	10.0
3. Niagara	25.6	8.4	7.6
4. Lake Erie	20.0	7.0	10.0
5. Upper Thames River	26.2	6.6	12.2
6. Border	26.4	7.8	8.4
7. St. Clair River	27.6	7.8	10.4
8. Upper Grand River	25.6	7.0	9.6
9. Blue Water	22.8	5.6	10.6
10. Kawartha	24.0	5.6	10.4
11. Quinte	27.4	6.6	11.2
12. Upper St. Lawrence	23.2	5.2	10.6
13. Ottawa Valley	28.2	7.0	10.0
14. Highlands	27.4	6.0	8.8
15. Clay Belt	30.6	5.6	8.4
16. Nickel Range	34.8	7.2	6.8
17. Sault	29.0	7.6	8.2
18. Lakehead	29.4	6.8	9.0
19. Patricia	<u>7.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Province of Ontario	<u>26.2</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>9.8</u>

(1) By place of occurrence.

BRIEF NOTES

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS INCREASE SIX PERCENT

There were 1,159,045 passenger car and commercial vehicle permits issued in the first six months of 1952 compared with 1,092,534 issued for the same period last year, an increase of 6 percent. This was reported by the Ontario Department of Highways.

626 NEW PLANTS IN ONTARIO SINCE 1945

More than 40 percent of the new jobs created in manufacturing has been attributed to the new plants erected in the Province since the war.

40 HOUR WORK WEEK FOR 42.2 PERCENT OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES

Of plant employees in manufacturing in Ontario 42.2 percent worked 40 hours a week or less during October 1951.

ONTARIO LEADS IN FIVE DAY WEEK

Of manufacturing plant employees in the Province 81.4 percent were on a five day week.

ONTARIO AHEAD IN CANADA IN FIVE DAY WEEK FOR OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Of office employees in manufacturing 88 percent were working on a five day week in 1951.

FARM MECHANIZATION PROCEEDS APACE IN ONTARIO

	Change	<u>Degree of Mechanization</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1941</u>
	<u>1941</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
	%		
Occupied Farms	- 15.9	--	--
Automobiles	- 10.8	76.6	72.2
Tractors	+196.7	70.2	19.9
Trucks	+136.6	27.7	9.8
Gas Engines	- 38.3	13.5	18.4
Threshing Machines	+ 75.3	10.6	5.1
Binders	--	56.8	--
Combines	+1,160.2	6.7	0.4
Hay Mowers	--	75.1	--
Milking Machines	--	25.8	--
Electric Motors	+111.0	56.5	22.5
Electric Power	+ 64.7	73.8	37.7

THE ST. CLAIR RIVER REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The St. Clair River Region, comprising Lambton county, is situated along the south-eastern shore of Lake Huron, and is bounded on the east by the county of Middlesex, on the south by the county of Kent and on the west by the St. Clair River. The historic background and geographic location of Lambton county, and its main urban centre, Sarnia, have played an important role in their growth from a primarily agricultural and lumbering area to a potentially great manufacturing district.

The greatest single decade of population growth in the history of the county (1851-61) was largely a result of the railroad and oil development. During this period population more than doubled, increasing 14,101 or 130.4% to 24,916 persons (1861). Land development had matured by the turn of the century with 660,000 acres out of a total of 719,360 acres occupied and the population levelled off until the great industrial expansion during the years of the second world war. Industrial development in Sarnia (city proper) was reflected in its population growth (1901 - 8,176; 1941 - 18,734; 1951 - 34,697). With a percentage increase in population of 85.2% from 1941 to 1951, Sarnia is one of the fastest growing cities in Canada. The population of Greater Sarnia has now reached 41,303 persons (1951 census) or 55.1% of Lambton's total population. The changing urban-rural picture in the county also indicates the trend toward urbanization and industrialization: 1941 - 25,544 urban and 31,381 rural population; 1951 - 47,399 urban and 27,561 rural population. The total population of Lambton county is now 74,960 with 38,261 males and 36,699 females.

Historically, the first major economic development and growth occurred in this area after 1858-60, when the Great Western Railroad had completed its line from London to Sarnia and the Grand Trunk Railroad reached Point Edward. The presence of the St. Clair water route, the vast stands of hardwood timber, and the demand for cleared land very early had created a great but transient industry - lumbering. The coming of the railroads made active and profitable thousands of acres of farmland. In 1851, 34,947 acres were under cultivation and by 1871 this figure had increased to 131,514 acres under crop and 6,030 devoted to gardens and orchards.

The existence of oil had been noted as early as 1830, but it was not until 1862 that the boom actually appeared when the Shaw well came in at Petrolia. In 1851 oil had been drilled at Oil Springs, giving the area strong claim to having the first oil well drilled on the continent, and the first refinery in Canada began operations in 1858. By 1865, Petrolia had succeeded Oil Springs as the centre of oil development. In the course of years, the demand for oil grew, new western markets developed, and simultaneously Canadian production declined; thus, Sarnia became the logical centre of importation of American crude oil and in 1897 Imperial oil transferred its activities to Sarnia. This historical background is important today in that it was indirectly responsible for the location of the Imperial Oil Refinery in Lambton county and this in turn provided the basis for the petro-chemical development of the past decade.

Transportation facilities greatly improved in 1891, when a tunnel was built under the St. Clair River. This made Sarnia the centre for two great railroads (Canadian National and the Pere Marquette which connects with the C. P. R. at Chatham) and a leading port of entry from the United States. The St. Clair River handles more shipping in a six month period than the Suez, Kiel and Panama Canals combined in twelve months. The navigation season lasts from the beginning of April to the middle of December, and Sarnia has a waterfront with 6,700 feet of berthing facilities (2,800 feet in winter), handling annually approximately 1,250 ships with registered tonnage of 2,000,000. Sarnia is centrally located for obtaining essential manufacturing components such as construction materials, hydrocarbons, water-power, coal, etc. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Sarnia live 750,000 persons or 16.3% of the Province's population. This radius includes six cities and eight counties.

MANUFACTURING

Several important factors have contributed to the growth of manufacturing in Lambton county. Cheap transportation facilities, proximity to large markets, and availability of water and salt have been of great importance. The biggest single factor, however was probably the birth of the oil industry in Lambton county in the 1850's. Although today of comparatively minor significance, crude petroleum mining in the past provided the incentive for the location of refining operations in Lambton county which have persisted and greatly expanded until today they furnish not only a very considerable volume of refined oil but also provide the basis for Sarnia's vast petrochemical industry. At the turn of the century, kerosene was, to all intents and purposes, the only major item made from petroleum; today this raw material is employed in the manufacture of more than 600 different products.

While Sarnia's gross value of manufacturing production, itself, is not a very large component of the Provincial total, it represents some very important items. Fuels, industrial oils and greases, synthetic rubber, solvents, and asphalt by no means exhaust the list but serve to indicate the diversity of products emanating from Sarnia's famed "Chemical Valley". Among the chemicals of which the city is the only Canadian manufacturer are carbon tetrachloride (an important industrial solvent) and glycol (used in making antifreeze, explosives, cellophane, etc.), with the first plant in the Dominion for making carbon black (used in the rubber industry) scheduled to see completion in the near future.

The oil refining industry in Lambton county has had an impressive history of growth from the 1860's to the present, with one company exhibiting a close integration with the welfare of the community. Founded in 1880 as the Imperial Oil Co. Ltd. (later changed to Imperial Oil Ltd.) and originally concentrating its activities at Petrolia, it moved in 1897 to Sarnia where it has operated ever since. Until September, 1951, its refinery was the largest in the British Commonwealth and today has a capacity of 55,500 barrels a day with a current expansion programme designed to increase this figure to 71,000. Average production of this refinery in 1949 was about 53,000 barrels a day.

In addition to Imperial Oil, the completion of two other refineries will raise the total capacity of the Sarnia area to more than 100,000 barrels a day. At present, this area accounts for about 75% of the refining capacity of the Province, and with the forth-coming increases referred to, it will provide considerably more of the Ontario total.

Of considerable importance to the oil refining industry was the recent completion of the Interprovincial pipe line, tapping the petroleum resources of Alberta and providing for greatly reduced transportation costs. Construction of a products pipe line through southwestern Ontario to link Sarnia with London, Hamilton and Toronto is now under way and plans call for its completion by the fall of this year. This line will have an initial capacity of 39,000 barrels a day and will supply the heavily populated and highly industrialized areas of southern Ontario with gasoline, diesel oil, stove oil, and furnace fuels.

The petro-chemical industry is of comparatively recent origin. In 1942, under the impetus of a war-time scarcity of rubber, the publicly-owned Polymer Corporation located at Sarnia where it had easy access to necessary hydrocarbons produced by Imperial Oil Ltd. Dow Chemical of Canada Ltd. made its appearance at that time too, operating a styrene monomer plant in conjunction with Polymer. These three companies provided a nucleus for the tremendous post-war development which followed. Based principally on petroleum and vast, and as yet barely touched salt deposits in the area, the industry has pyramided itself into the closely integrated, multi-product enterprise which is popularly known as "Chemical Valley". The strategic location of the industry is illustrated when it is considered that 90% of the rubber consuming capacity of Canada lies within a 200 mile radius of Sarnia and that coal, which Polymer consumes at the rate of 350,000 tons annually, can easily be shipped from Northern Ohio lake ports. A decision to proceed with the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway project would give further significance to the area and possibly pave the way for a large scale export programme.

Other manufacturing industries of importance in the St. Clair River Region include automotive equipment, (Point Edward), glass (Sarnia), oil well supplies (Petrolia), wire manufacturing (Watford), basket making (Forest), and lumber processing (Thedford).

A comparison of figures serves to emphasize the rapid rate of industrial expansion experienced by Sarnia. In 1939 the gross value of manufacturing production in the city was \$26.2 million. By 1949 it had multiplied itself five and a half times and stood at \$145.3 million. This figure was the fifth largest in Ontario and ninth in Canada. Estimates of manufacturing employment statistics for 1949 give a total for the city of 7,153 employees with an aggregate payroll of \$18.9 million. These figures represent increases over the ten-year period of 213% and 356% respectively. At October 1, 1951, the number of workers in the Sarnia area was reported as 9,091, of which more than half were employed by Imperial Oil, Dow, and Polymer.

The gross value of manufacturing production in 1949 for the county as a whole stood at \$159.4 million. Sarnia accounted for 91% of this total while Petrolia (\$8.1 million), Forest (\$1.8 million), and Watford (\$1.1 million) were responsible for most of the balance. In 1950 manufacturing employers

and employees in the region numbered 196 and 10,054 respectively, while the total payroll was \$22.3 million. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing were the highest in the Province at \$65.82 last year, while the payroll index between April 1, 1951 and April 1, 1952 recorded the second greatest increase in Ontario (next to the Lakehead Region) and stood at 642.0 (1939 = 100) at the latter date, a rise of 30.1%. The 1949 gross value of manufacturing production per capita in the St. Clair River Region was \$2434.60, surpassed only by the Niagara Region.

New enterprises in the county include additions to oil refining and building supplies, with expansion programmes planned or underway in the oil, chemical, rubber, glass, metal stampings, and aluminum products industries. The first Canadian producer of carbon black is scheduled for operation in the near future, as mentioned previously. Indicative of the recent trend of expansion is the fact that in Sarnia, of a total of forty-one manufacturing firms reported as at October 1, 1951, twenty-five list commencement-of-operations dates since 1942.

Further indications of the effects of a rapid pace of industrial expansion in the region are offered by statistics relating to hydro-electric power and completions of housing units. In respect to the former, figures given by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario indicate that in 1945, 85.6 million kilowatt-hours of primary power were supplied, representing an increase since 1939 of 54.4%. By 1950, the total had climbed to 259.6 million kilowatt-hours or 378.5% over the 1939 amount. Concerning housing, 409 units were completed in 1951 as compared with a total for 1950 of 100. This increase of 309% was the highest in the Province.

AGRICULTURE

Lambton county to-day is noted for its great diversity of crops ranging from honey to peppermint and celery to sugar beets and tobacco. The basis for these profitable farming operations is found in the wide climatic range, soil conditions and geographic location.

In general, the county is a level plain, consisting mainly of alluvial clay loams overlain in areas by sandy loams and gravel ridge deposits, and is traversed by streams affording natural outlets for drainage. Other favourable conditions include the modifying effect of Lake Huron to the north-west, the southerly latitude and a growing season of 204 days, the fourth earliest in the province beginning about April 14. The county has a frost-free period of 153 days, a normal July temperature of 69° F, annual snowfall of 61" and rainfall of 33.8".

Early in its history, Lambton county became prominent as a year-round sanctuary for wild turkeys. By 1951, its 241 turkey farms led the Province in raising over 66,000 turkeys valued at \$348,400 or 10 percent of total provincial production.

The most important single factor responsible for the county's agricultural position was the value of field crops, in 1951, amounting to \$14,524,000. Corn for husking was the leading crop valued at \$3,400,000, oats were valued at \$2,800,000, hay at \$2,650,000 and fall wheat at \$2,640,000. These crops abound mainly in the middle and southern areas of the county.

From the "pioneer" staple grains, the farmer turned his energies to such specialized interests as fruit-growing and livestock. The short winter helps to provide green pasture for feeding stock from early May to early December, while clay loams ensure heavy yields of hay and grain owing to the nitrogen and potash in the soil. Corn and alfalfa yield good crops of fodder as well as seed. Dairying and hog-raising have grown in importance with the former centered around Sarnia.

As early as 1871, there were 6,030 acres devoted to gardens and orchards, especially the hardier type of fruit. To-day apples, pears and plums grow readily on the clay loams while the gravel rides provide ideal for peaches. Commercial development of the fruit-growing industry is centered mainly in the north around Sarnia, Forest, Thedford, Arkona and Wyoming. The Sarnia area, particularly, is ideally situated for the production of early apples for distribution on the Western Canadian market. Late apple varieties include Wealthy, Spy, Delicious and McIntosh. In the northern and eastern sections of the county, berries have long been a staple crop; berry farms around Arkon, Thedford, Forest and Sarnia yield remarkable crops for small acreage. The sugar-beet has become an important cash crop occupying 4,822 acres in 1951, chiefly in the Sarnia vicinity. Early sugar refineries were located in Michigan and later at Wallaceburg and Chatham. Lambton's honey production was valued at over \$8,000,000 last year, 40 percent of the provincial value of production. Such crops as sweet corn, peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots and celery further attest to the farmer's specialized skills. At one time, Lambton possessed a rather unique distinction with regard to mushrooms. The mushroom, rarely cultivated out of doors except in Europe, was found growing wild near Petrolia in sufficient quantities to merit commercial shipments. Bean growing spread from Kent to Lambton county while flax growing and in some areas tobacco further indicate the trend of specialized and diversified farming. Poultry production was valued at \$2,175,000 in 1951. The value of hens and chickens represented 5.5 percent of the provincial total, ducks 7.2 percent, geese 7 percent (the leading geese-raising county), and hens and chickens 5.5 percent. Net farm income in Lambton county reached \$14,500,000 in 1949, 3.2 percent of the Ontario total.

MINING

Although mining accounts for only a small proportion of the total value of production in the St. Clair River Region, in the non-metallic sphere the area is surpassed only by the Border Region and was responsible in 1950 for 24% of the volume of output in Ontario. Of a total value of mineral production of \$4,934,576 in Lambton County in 1950, natural gas was responsible for 53.6%, salt for 28.7%, and petroleum for 15.3%, with structural materials and clay products comprising the balance.

Natural gas production in this region supplies about one-third of the Provincial total in terms of both value and output, second only to the Border Region. Of the 1950 regional total (2,381,620,000 cu. ft.), the Kimball field, which is the leading producer in Ontario and the Becher field accounted for almost 100%. The total value of production in the county was \$2,643,598. Sarnia, it is interesting to note was the fourth largest domestic and industrial consumer of natural gas in Ontario in 1950.

POPULATION GROWTH IN
SARNIA & LAMBTON COUNTY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sarnia</u>	<u>Lambton County</u>
1951	34,697	74,960
1941	18,734	56,925
1931	18,191	54,674
1921	14,877	52,879
1911	9,947	51,332
1901	8,176	56,642
1891	6,692	58,810
1881	3,874	52,034
1871	2,929	38,897
1861	* 800	24,916

* Estimate

Source - Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	<u>Birth Rate</u> Per thousand population	<u>Marriage Rate</u> Per thousand population	<u>Death Rate</u> Per thousand population	<u>Population</u>	<u>Land Area sq. Miles</u>	<u>Pop. per Sq. Mile</u>
Lambton	26.0	6.2	10.4	74,960	1,124	66.69
Ontario	25.3	5.3	9.8	4,597,542	363,282	12.66

SELECTED LAMBTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

(1951)

I <u>Field Crops</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>% of Ontario</u>	II <u>Livestock</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>% of Ontario</u>
Fall Wheat	2,641,000	6.4	Sheep & Lambs	654,000	5.5
Hay	2,649,000	2.0	III <u>Poultry</u>		
Oats	2,760,000	3.9	Turkeys	348,000	9.9
Corn for husking	3,408,000	12.0	Ducks	22,000	7.2
Corn for fodder	860,000	6.8	Geese	37,000	7.0
Soy beans	618,000	5.8	Hens, chickens	1,768,000	5.5
Dry beans	269,000	5.3			
Other crops	<u>1,319,000</u>	<u>--</u>			
TOTAL	<u>14,524,000</u>	<u>3.8</u>			

The second most important mineral, in terms of value of production, is salt, with the St. Clair River Region's output in 1950 of 131,908 tons valued at \$1,415,827 or 30.5% of the Provincial total. In terms of volume, salt represented 18.9% of the total, again surpassed only by the Border Region. The two regions stand first and second in Canada, as well, in salt production.

Petroleum, the third ranking mineral in dollar value of production in the region, is of considerable importance in relation to the size of the oil industry in Ontario. About 85% of the crude petroleum output of the Province, in terms of both value and volume, comes from Lambton County. Of the 1950 regional output of 212,112 barrels (valued at \$755,118) the Sombra Township field accounted for 140,578 barrels, Petrolia and Enniskillen Township for 40,548 barrels and Oil Springs for 25,310 barrels, these fields being the top three producers in the Province. Oil Springs, it is interesting to observe, is still a producing area almost a century after the petroleum industry had its inception there.

Structural materials and clay products complete the list of minerals produced in the St. Clair River Region, with total values of production in 1950 of \$53,432 and \$66,601 respectively.

Estimates of employment figures for 1950 in the mining industry of Lambton County indicate totals of 59 employers and 479 employees, with an aggregate payroll of \$1,062,499.

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS
- ST. CLAIR RIVER REGION -

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Population (1941 - 1951) (<i>Sarnia</i>)	85.2
New Residential Completions (1950 - 1951)	309.0
Hydro-Electric Power Consumption (1939 - 1950)	378.5
Employees in Manufacturing (1939 - 1951)	170.8
Payrolls in Manufacturing (1939 - 1951)	418.2
Gross Value of Manufacturing Production (Sarnia: 1939 - 1949)	454.5
Cheques Cashed (1941 - 1951)	388.8

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF LEADING MUNICIPALITIES IN
THE ST. CLAIR RIVER REGION (LAMBTON COUNTY) FOR 1939 AND 1949

MUNICIPALITY	EMPLOYERS		EMPLOYEES		GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION	
	No. 1939	No. 1949	No. 1939	No. 1949	1939 \$	1949 \$
						Change %
Alvinston	3	4	4	5	50,703	103,991 + 105.1
Forest	10	13	188	220	779,752	1,774,704 + 127.6
Oil Springs	3	3	13	21	135,701	352,191 + 159.5
Petrolia	12	14	256	433	3,509,323	8,136,536 + 131.9
Point Edward	5	3	17	13	26,957	66,000 + 144.8
Sarnia	44	46	2,830	7,153	26,205,143	145,303,109 + 454.5
Thedford	6	5	59	33	177,661	229,510 + 29.2
Watford	8	9	125	101	554,878	1,110,415 + 100.1
(Wyoming)	4	-	6	-	39,330	-
TOTAL *	91	97	3,492	7,979	31,440,118	157,076,456 + 399.6

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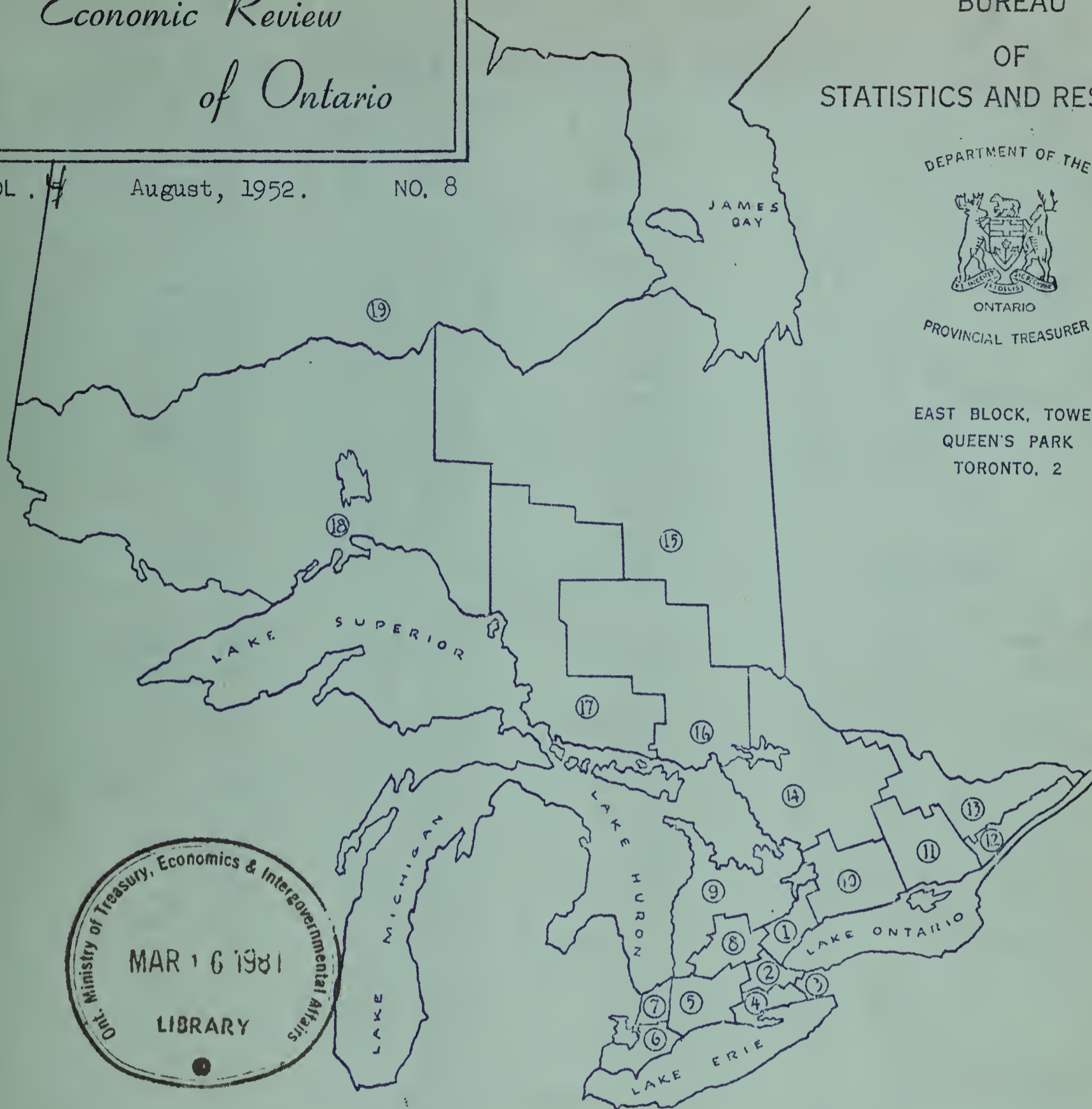
DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
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PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 2,500
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 Census)

- 2 -

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. METROPOLITAN

Gr. Toronto	1,117,470	(23%)
Toronto Proper	675,754	(1)
Brampton	8,389	(39)
Oakville	6,910	(68)
Newmarket	5,356	(33)
Port Credit	3,643	(69)
Georgetown	3,452	(35)
Aurora	3,358	(23)
Acton	2,880	(40)
Total	1,270,281	(26)

2. BURLINGTON

Hamilton	208,321	(22)
Brantford	36,727	(15)
Dundas	6,846	(30)
Burlington	6,017	(58)
Paris	5,249	(13)
Burlington Beach	2,827	
Total	344,957	(29)

3. NIAGARA

St. Catharines	37,984	(25)
Niagara Falls	22,874	(11)
Welland	15,382	(23)
Port Colborne	8,275	(18)
Fort Erie	7,572	(15)
Thorold	6,397	(21)
Merritton	4,714	(58)
Humberstone	3,895	(31)
Grimsby	2,773	(19)
Port Dalhousie	2,616	(52)
Total	212,599	(34)

4. LAKE ERIE

Simcoe	7,269	(20)
Dunnville	4,478	(11)
Delhi	2,517	(22)
Total	66,846	(16)

5. UPPER THAMES RIVER

London	95,343	(22)
St. Thomas	18,173	(6)
Woodstock	15,544	(25)
Ingersoll	6,524	(13)
Tillsonburg	5,330	(33)
Strathroy	3,708	(23)
Aylmer	3,483	(41)
Total	276,475	(23)

6. BORDER

Windsor	120,049	(14)
Chatham	21,218	(22)
Riverside	9,214	(88)
Wallaceburg	7,688	(54)
Leamington	6,950	(19)
Amherstburg	3,638	(28)
Tecumseh	3,543	(47)
Essex	2,741	(42)
Tilbury	2,682	(24)
Kingsville	2,631	(14)
Total	296,278	(23)

7. ST. CLAIR RIVER

Sarnia	34,697	(85%)
Petrolia	3,105	(11)
Total	74,960	(32)

8. UPPER GRAND RIVER

Kitchener	44,867	(26)
Guelph	27,386	(18)
Galt	19,207	(25)
Stratford	18,785	(10)
Waterloo	11,991	(33)
Preston	7,619	(14)
St. Mary's	3,995	(9)
Hespeler	3,862	(26)
Listowel	3,469	(15)
Fergus	3,387	(20)
Elmira	2,589	(29)
Total	245,637	(18)

9. BLUE WATER

Owen Sound	16,423	(17)
Barrie	12,514	(29)
Orillia	12,110	(24)
Collingwood	7,413	(18)
Midland	7,206	(6)
Penetang	4,949	(9)
Goderich	4,934	(8)
Hanover	3,533	(7)
Walkerton	3,264	(22)
Orangeville	3,249	(20)
Meaford	3,178	(19)
Kincardine	2,672	(7)
Wingham	2,642	(30)
Exeter	2,547	(60)
Clinton	2,547	(34)
Total	270,599	(11)

10. KAWARTHA LAKES

Oshawa	41,545	(55)
Peterborough	38,272	(51)
Lindsay	9,603	(14)
Cobourg	7,470	(25)
Whitby	7,267	(23)
Port Hope	6,548	(30)
Bowmanville	5,430	(32)
Campbellford	3,235	(7)
Total	238,601	(22)

11. QUINTE

Kingston	33,459	(11)
Belleville	19,519	(24)
Trenton	10,085	(21)
Picton	4,287	(10)
Napanee	3,897	(14)
Portsmouth	3,411	(9)
Total	178,500	(17)

12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE

Cornwall	16,899	(20%)
Brockville	12,301	(8)
Gananoque	4,572	(13)
Prescott	3,518	(9)
Total	137,854	(8)

13. OTTAWA VALLEY

Ottawa	202,045	(18)
Eastview	13,799	(73)
Pembroke	12,704	(14)
Smith's Falls	8,441	(18)
Renfrew	7,360	(34)
Hawkesbury	7,194	(15)
Perth	5,034	(13)
Carleton Place	4,725	(10)
Arnprior	4,381	(12)
Almonte	2,672	(5)
Total	387,807	(16)

14. HIGHLANDS

North Bay	17,944	(15)
Parry Sound	5,183	(-10)
Sturgeon Falls	4,962	(8)
Huntsville	3,286	(17)
Mattawa	3,097	(57)
Gravenhurst	3,005	(42)
Bracebridge	2,684	(15)
Total	110,271	(8)

15. CLAY BELT

Timmins	27,743	(-4)
*Kirkland Lake	18,000	
Kapuskasing	4,687	(37)
New Liskeard	4,215	(40)
Cochrane	3,401	(20)
Total	133,866	(2)

16. NICKEL RANGE

Sudbury	42,410	(32)
Copper Cliff	3,974	(6)
Total	120,804	(32)

17. SAULT

Sault Ste. Marie	32,452	(26)
Blind River	2,512	(-4)
Total	64,496	(24)

18. LAKEHEAD

Fort William	34,947	(14)
Port Arthur	31,161	(28)
Kenora	8,695	(12)
Fort Frances	8,038	(36)
Geraldton	3,227	(8)
Dryden	2,627	(60)
Total	157,128	(23)

19. JAMES BAY

Total	9,583	(-0.1)
Provincial		
Total	4,597,542	(21)

*Estimate

- SUMMARY -

The current economic picture in the Province is a combination of conflicting trends. Some improvement in the manufacturing sector as a result of the increased volume of retail trade and the delayed effects of defence orders (textiles, machinery, etc.) has been largely offset by the effects of the recent U. S. steel strike and the summer vacation period. To some extent the latter have been combined as a means of reducing the effects of the steel shortage. In spite of this, however, the strike has been responsible for numerous lay-offs in the automotive industry and feeder plants.

Employment in the leading industries of the Province in June was again fractionally below the same date last year while payrolls continue to hold a level some 9% above last year. While the value of construction contracts awarded in the month of July was 3.8% above last year, the seven-month total to date this year is 41.4% below the same period of 1951. Declines were recorded in all categories of construction in the seven-month period as follows: Residential - 7.3%, Business - 19.5%, Industrial - 40.3%, and Engineering - 71.5%.

Retail trade as indicated by the value of department store sales remained higher than last year throughout July and at August 2nd was 12.3% ahead of the same date in 1951. This increased activity at the retail level will gradually make itself felt in increased production schedules.

At the beginning of August, unemployment, as indicated by the number of unplaced applicants for employment, totalled about 53,000, a small drop over the previous month but some 15,100 higher than last year at this time. In addition to the 53,000 persons presently registered for employment over 8,000 workers are involved in temporary mass lay-offs. Three-quarters of these are located in the Windsor district. Other affected areas include: Oshawa, Kitchener and Cornwall.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of the Province dropped 2.6% on June 1, 1952 as compared with the same period last year, continuing the decline of the previous month. There were fewer employees in ten of the eighteen regions of Ontario, the most adversely affected areas showing a decline of 10.1% in the Border, 9.8% in the Upper St. Lawrence and 9.4% in the Upper Grand River. Indicative of the current strength in the Northern part of the Province, the Lakehead had the largest increase (19.5%) of any region. Other regions exhibiting increases were the Sault (9.1%), Nickel Range (5.8%), St. Clair River (5.6%) and Niagara (4.2%). Payrolls moved ahead 7.3% in the Province as a whole during the period under review, all regions benefiting with the exception of the Border and Upper St. Lawrence where they declined 13.9% and 6.0% respectively. The high payroll advances occurred in the Sault (27.1%), St. Clair River (25.5%) and Lakehead (24.7%) regions. While average weekly earnings in the Province jumped \$4.37 over the year, the highest advance took place in the Sault zone (\$9.58), the smallest increase in the St. Clair River (\$1.46) and the only decline occurred in the Border Region (\$2.52).

The major mine operators in Ontario reported that as of June 1, 1952 employment had risen 4.5%, payrolls 14.6% and average weekly earnings \$6.49 in comparison with the same date last year. Employment advanced 17.1% in the Border, 14.3% in the Sault and 9.5% in the Nickel Range regions but declined 15.7% in both the Lakehead and James Bay districts. Payrolls received the greatest impetus in the Border region (31.1%) followed by the Nickel Range (24.5%) and Clay Belt (10.2%). Declines in mining payrolls were recorded in the Lakehead (9.9%) and James Bay (9.4%). Average weekly earnings were the highest in the Nickel Range (\$70.15) which also registered the highest increase over a year ago (\$8.40).

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	Latest month compared with same month last year	Latest month compared with previous month
			<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
1. Industrial Employment	Index	June	- 0.3	+ 1.6
2. Industrial Payrolls	Index	June	+ 8.9	+ 1.3
3. Industrial Production (Canada)				
General	Index	May	- 4.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	Index	May	- 5.2	+ 0.3
4. Car Loadings (Eastern Canada)	No.	July	+ 7.2	+ 3.3
5. Cheques Cashied	\$	June	+10.5	- 0.2
6. New Motor Vehicles Financed	No.	June	+61.5	-18.5
7. Department Store Sales	\$	July	+12.8	-
8. New Motor Vehicle Sales	No.	June	+24.9	-17.3
9. Construction				
Contracts Awarded	\$	July	+ 3.8	-14.3
Residential	\$	July	+79.0	+46.9
Business	\$	July	-18.7	-27.1
Industrial	\$	July	-59.4	-36.8
Engineering	\$	July	-26.1	-77.1
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index	June	- 2.0	- 0.1
General Building Materials	Index	June	- 1.2	- 0.1
10. Cost-of-Living (Canada)	Index	July	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
11. Wholesale Prices (Canada)	Index	June	- 6.8	+ 0.8
12. Consumption of Electricity	Kwh.	June	+ 1.7	- 6.1
13. Life Insurance Sales	\$	June	+11.5	+ 4.2
14. Defence Contracts	\$	June	-46.5	-13.1

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	June/52 June/51 + or - %	Payrolls	June/52 June/51 + or - %	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	June/52 June/51 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	198.7 193.8 194.6	- 2.1	425.1 463.3 467.1	+ 9.9	52.24 58.75 58.96	+ 6.72
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	205.9 199.2 201.8	- 2.0	486.3 512.0 531.3	+ 9.3	55.87 60.86 62.31	+ 6.44
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	209.5 215.1 218.3	+ 4.2	513.6 572.0 579.3	+12.8	60.22 65.33 65.18	+ 4.96
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	113.0 112.5 113.3	+ 0.3	252.6 277.7 290.0	+14.8	41.54 45.90 47.57	+ 6.03
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	194.1 179.6 183.4	- 5.5	432.5 438.3 448.9	+ 3.8	49.11 53.76 53.90	+ 3.79
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	225.0 216.9 202.3	-10.1	493.7 545.8 424.9	- 13.9	58.87 67.49 56.35	- 2.52
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	273.3 281.5 288.6	+ 5.6	546.5 669.5 685.9	+ 25.5	68.13 69.64 69.59	+ 1.46
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	166.0 149.7 150.4	- 9.4	381.9 382.5 385.5	+ 0.9	46.44 51.55 51.72	+ 4.28
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	192.3 183.3 185.9	- 3.3	451.5 484.5 487.5	+ 8.0	41.37 46.58 46.23	+ 4.86
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter, Vic., Northumb'l'd.)	5.3	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	226.4 207.7 209.5	- 7.5	579.4 573.5 584.3	+ 0.8	56.91 61.38 62.00	+ 5.09
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward)	2.5	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	298.1 294.8 295.8	- 0.8	739.3 831.5 843.9	+14.1	46.18 52.57 53.17	+ 6.99
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	June 1/51 May 1/52 June 1/52	166.0 147.1 149.8	- 9.8	391.9 368.6 368.3	- 6.0	48.87 51.83 50.87	+ 2.00

- 6 -									
Region	Weight	Date	Employment	June/52	Payrolls	June/52	Average Weekly Wage and Salaries	June/52	June/51
				+ or - %		+ or - %		+ or - %	
13. Ottawa V. (Carl., Lan., Pres., Ren. Russell)	3.1	June 1/51	170.9		351.8		46.10		
		May 1/52	162.7		369.6		50.66		
		June 1/52	168.7	- 1.3	384.4	+ 9.3	50.82	+ 4.72	
14. Highlands Hal, Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	June 1/51	178.8		373.2		47.01		
		May 1/52	163.1		374.6		48.62		
		June 1/52	184.4	+ 3.1	419.5	+12.4	49.09	+ 2.08	
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane, Timiskaming)	0.9	June 1/51	178.7		408.5		60.95		
		May 1/52	169.7		437.6		68.83		
		June 1/52	183.0	+ 2.4	445.4	+ 9.0	65.00	+ 4.05	
16. Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	June 1/51	197.9		397.7		61.18		
		May 1/52	198.0		463.9		71.35		
		June 1/52	209.3	+ 5.8	478.9	+20.4	69.66	+ 8.48	
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.6	June 1/51	212.2		446.8		58.33		
		May 1/52	224.5		549.8		67.85		
		June 1/52	231.6	+ 9.1	567.9	+27.1	67.91	+ 9.58	
18. Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	June 1/51	227.3		504.4		62.50		
		May 1/52	264.7		604.1		64.30		
		June 1/52	271.8	+19.5	629.1	+24.7	65.20	+ 2.70	
Ontario - All Areas	100.0	June 1/51	199.8		450.2		53.47		
		May 1/52	193.5		485.0		59.47		
		June 1/52	194.7	- 2.6	483.0	+ 7.3	58.84	+ 4.37	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	June 1/51	120.7		244.9		54.50		
	May 1/52	134.2		290.2		58.03		
	June 1/52	141.3	+17.1	321.0	+31.1	60.98	+ 6.48	
15. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	June 1/51	75.9		125.4		57.52		
	May 1/52	78.1		139.6		62.17		
	June 1/52	77.5	+ 2.1	138.2	+10.2	62.05	+ 4.53	
16. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper Gold, Silver)	June 1/51	148.0		287.2		61.75		
	May 1/52	162.4		357.9		70.12		
	June 1/52	162.1	+ 9.5	357.5	+24.5	70.15	+ 8.40	
17. Sault (Iron Ore)	June 1/51	166.9		356.1		69.30		
	May 1/52	186.8		396.6		68.93		
	June 1/52	190.8	+14.3	407.3	+14.3	69.33	+ 0.03	
18. Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)	June 1/51	76.6		145.6		64.08		
	May 1/52	65.8		134.2		68.69		
	June 1/52	64.6	-15.7	131.2	- 9.9	68.39	+ 4.31	
19. James Bay (Gold, Silver)	June 1/51	99.8		160.8		56.29		
	May 1/52	88.9		151.4		59.52		
	June 1/52	84.1	-15.7	145.7	- 9.4	60.53	+ 4.24	
All Areas	June 1/51	101.1		177.5		59.12		
	May 1/52	105.5		202.4		65.40		
	June 1/52	105.7	+ 4.5	203.4	+14.6	65.61	+ 6.49	

(1) Original data reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT JULY 26, 1951 AND JULY 31, 1952.

REGION	I UNFILLED VACANCIES		II UNPLACED APPLICANTS		RATIO OF II TO I	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. Metropolitan	3,663	5,754	16,638	12,426	4.5	2.2
2. Burlington	678	1,091	6,213	4,086	9.2	3.7
2. Niagara	383	470	3,288	1,998	8.6	4.3
4. Lake Erie	54	179	336	188	6.2	1.1
5. Upper Thames River	968	1,094	2,606	1,674	2.7	1.5
6. Border	416	489	4,804	4,196	11.5	8.6
7. St. Clair River	41	152	794	341	19.4	2.2
8. Upper Grand River	477	510	2,173	1,432	4.6	2.8
9. Blue Water	536	596	1,764	1,172	3.3	2.0
10. Kawartha Lakes	217	337	2,583	2,122	11.9	6.3
11. Quinte	413	369	1,239	1,084	3.0	2.9
12. Upper St. Lawrence	106	110	1,419	835	13.4	7.6
13. Ottawa Valley	1,360	1,461	3,151	2,387	2.3	1.6
14. Highlands	223	410	868	438	3.9	1.1
15. Clay Belt	210	1,976	1,068	873	5.1	0.4
16. Nickel Range	488	1,228	772	486	1.6	0.4
17. Sault	175	572	629	280	3.6	0.5
18. Lakehead	<u>2,158</u>	<u>3,689</u>	<u>1,648</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.3</u>
TOTAL	12,566	20,487	51,993	37,288	4.1	1.8
EXEC & PROFESSIONAL	<u>355</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>12,921</u>	<u>20,878</u>	<u>52,542</u>	<u>37,933</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>1.8</u>

RECORDED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52 (1)

Date	1950	1951	1952
January	65,800	55,750	93,900
February	94,800	72,400	113,600
March	94,400	67,200	115,500
April	102,200	60,600	114,900
May	89,200	51,500	89,200
June	57,400	38,300	66,800
July	50,800	40,700	57,600
August	40,500	37,900	53,000
September	41,700	39,400	
October	35,400	44,900	
November	39,800	54,700	
December	48,200	74,500	

(1) Unemployment figures, as indicated by the number of unplaced applicants for employment, are reported by the various offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

CHEQUES CASHED IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
(Millions of Dollars)

-----Regions-----

Date	ONTARIO	Metro- politan (Toronto)	Burlington (Brantford- Hamilton)	Niagara (St. Catharines)	Upper Thames (London)	Border (Windsor Chatham)	St. Clair (Sarnia)
1941 (Av.)	1,518	946	106	12	41	72	9
1950 (Av.)	3,596	2,523	234	36	116	167	28
1951							
Jan.	3,745	2,543	281	48	138	211	30
Feb.	3,527	2,391	249	39	97	183	31
Mar.	3,766	2,631	282	47	120	212	35
Apr.	3,969	2,633	310	47	118	203	32
May	3,925	2,692	296	47	126	196	35
June	3,987	2,767	296	42	143	196	41
July	3,751	2,517	299	42	144	198	36
Aug.	3,754	2,485	292	44	135	172	36
Sept.	3,508	2,407	276	45	114	153	41
Oct.	4,423	3,097	318	49	131	189	42
Nov.	4,499	3,101	301	52	131	196	34
Dec.	4,193	3,016	282	51	131	171	32
1952							
Jan.	4,187	2,984	248	49	132	179	33
Feb.	3,783	2,575	257	44	112	166	29
Mar.	3,922	2,707	287	46	125	176	31
Apr.	4,455	3,148	308	44	127	189	30
May	3,840	2,540	319	50	124	200	32
June	4,405	3,085	313	50	138	201	47

-----Regions-----

	Upper Grand (Kitchener)	Kawartha (Peter- borough)	Quinte (Kingston)	Upper St. Lawr. (Cornwall)	Ottawa V. (Ottawa)	Nickel R. (Sudbury)	Lakehead (Fort William)
1941 (Av.)	18	10	9	--	278	8	9
1950 (Av.)	45	26	23	13	345	24	21
1951							
Jan.	52	27	21	16	335	27	22
Feb.	49	26	20	13	386	26	17
Mar.	51	28	22	15	275	28	21
Apr.	53	27	22	15	463	27	20
May	57	30	25	16	352	30	22
June	57	31	25	15	321	30	22
July	53	28	23	14	344	30	22
Aug.	50	29	23	15	421	30	22
Sept.	46	26	23	14	313	28	22
Oct.	48	31	25	16	420	32	24
Nov.	55	28	25	18	501	32	26
Dec.	53	28	26	21	327	31	25
1952							
Jan.	49	27	24	16	357	30	22
Feb.	45	24	22	13	447	28	21
Mar.	48	25	23	19	382	29	23
Apr.	50	25	24	14	445	30	21
May	58	29	27	14	390	33	25
June	47	30	27	20	391	32	24

DEFENCE CONTRACTS AWARDED IN ONTARIO (1)

June 1, 1952 to June 30, 1952.

During the past six month period defence awards totalled \$162,128,796, slightly more than double the volume of the same period in 1951.

Defence contracts awarded in June amounted to \$16,474,486 a decrease of \$2,475,343 (13.1%) over May. The Ottawa Valley led all other Regions in contracts awarded with \$9,176,551 (55.7%) followed by the Metropolitan Region with \$3,242,903 (19.7%). The production of ammunition and petroleum attracted the greatest number of contracts amounting to \$5,545,778 and \$2,465,389 respectively.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u> \$	<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	3,242,903	9. Blue Water	525,092
2. Burlington	796,323	10. Kawartha	181,793
3. Niagara	90,454	11. Quinte	322,344
4. Lake Erie	15,300	12. Upper St. Lawrence	407,359
5. Upper Thames River	470,980	13. Ottawa Valley	9,176,551
6. Border	859,014	14. Highlands	74,700
8. Upper Grand River	287,273	17. Sault	24,400
			<u>16,474,486</u>

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u> \$	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each)</u> \$
1. Ammunition	5,545,778	11. Assorted Services	362,621
2. Petroleum	2,465,389	12. Miscellaneous Manufacture	162,705
3. Electrical	1,932,626	13. Construction	110,310
4. Automotive	1,030,822	14. Textiles	85,019
5. Iron and Steel	955,749	15. Wood and Furniture	79,404
6. Fuel	925,251	16. Precision Instruments	63,071
7. Aircraft	891,272	17. Safety Equipment	47,966
8. Clothing	727,304	18. Rubber	46,492
9. Tools and Machinery	587,800	19. Medical and Dental	25,752
10. Food	403,560	20. Footwear	14,375
		21. Miscellaneous Chemicals	11,220
			<u>16,474,486</u>

(1) Data originated with the Department of Defence Production. The list does not include orders placed with firms whose total defence orders were less than \$10,000, orders deleted for security reasons, orders placed by the Department of Defence Production outside Canada, or increases in orders placed earlier.

THE STORY OF A GROWING POPULATION: ONTARIO, 1941 - 1951

The story of Ontario's population during the years from 1941 to 1951 is one of rapid growth. A rise of 21.4% in the intercensal period was the highest recorded since 1871 and more than twice that of the thirties. An increase of 18.9% in the period 1871 to 1881 was the highest previous post-Confederation rate. For this rapid increase in the last decade, several reasons may be offered.

Many marriages delayed because of the economic depression of the thirties and the international upheaval of the early forties were realized in the post-war years. Births postponed for the same reasons occurred in large numbers from 1946 on, and were reflected in a rising rate which hit a peak of 26.1 per thousand population in 1947 but which has remained at a high level since then.

The death rate continued to exhibit a long-run downward trend, with some minor war-time variations. Levelling off after 1947, it stood at 9.8 per thousand population in 1951. Favourable comparison may be made with the year 1941 when the rate was 10.3. Indicative of the trend was the upward revision of tables of life expectancy, reflecting medical developments of importance to all age groups but particularly with respect to infant mortality and the prolongation of life at the older age levels.

Immigration was an important annual variable. The post-war years witnessed a heavy influx of European nationals. Ontario, in the years 1946 to 1951, was the destination of 319,258 immigrants, or 51% of the Canadian total. How many of these have been absorbed and how many were merely transients is difficult to determine. Any prediction of future trends would be worthy of little confidence, although a decline appears to be probable.

While the factors mentioned were operative throughout the whole of the Province, their effects were by no means evenly distributed. Ten regions exceeded the over-all rate of increase while nine failed to achieve it. One, James Bay, recorded an absolute decrease. Regions enjoying more than the Provincial rate included all those bordering on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie from the Kawartha Lakes to the Border Region, with the single exception of the Lake Erie Region. The St. Clair River Region also formed part of this belt. In the northern section of the Province, three zones (Lakehead, Sault, and Nickel Range) displayed rates of increase in excess of the Ontario rate. The Niagara Region headed the list with 34%, followed by the St. Clair River and Nickel Range Regions with 32% in each case. The James Bay section declined by 0.4% in the ten-year period, while the Clay Belt advanced by only 2% and the Highlands, Upper St. Lawrence, and Blue Water Regions by 8%, 8%, and 11%, respectively.

Regional variations in rate of increase were reflected in changes of population distribution. Certain depressed areas offered little inducement either to remain in the case of residents or to enter in the case of others. At the same time, some regions were developing rapidly and offered both economic and social incentives to immigrate. The war encouraged urban concentration and the long-run advance in the urban-rural ratio continued. The percentage urbanized in 1941 was 68.42; in 1951 it was 70.71. ⁽¹⁾

Another trend in population movement also made itself felt during the period under review. The urban to suburban movement is forcibly illustrated by comparisons of the rates of growth of larger cities with those of their suburbs. In the intercensal period, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and Windsor grew by 1%, 22%, 22, and 14%. In the same period, the respective suburbs of these cities increased by 82%, 91%, 105%, and 102%.

(1) These figures are based on the new definition employed by D. B. S. in the 1951 census.

In the Toronto area, North York Township increased by 275%, followed by Etobicoke with 183%. Having approached a saturation point, the larger metropolitan centres have been rapidly extending themselves into adjacent areas. Suburban transportation, housing, and other facilities have been expanded to meet the needs of a growing population for which the parent cities have been unable to provide adequately.

Several cities experienced increases considerably in excess of the Provincial rate, however. Sarnia led the field with a phenomenal 85% advance over the period, reflecting a post-war industrial expansion of the first magnitude. Oshawa recorded an increment of 55%, Peterborough 51%, and Sudbury 32%. The indirect effects of rapid growth manifested themselves in heavier responsibilities falling upon municipal shoulders. Inability to expand local services fast enough to accommodate population advances led, in many cases, to severe problems, notably in the fields of housing and transportation.

The Provincial ratio of males to females continued to decline, thus following and accelerating the trend of the thirties. From 1.04 to one in 1931 it fell to 1.03 in 1941; by 1951 it had reached a low of 1.01. Again, regional differences were noticeable. The Metropolitan, Burlington, Upper Thames, Upper Grand and Ottawa Valley Regions displayed varying degrees of female predominance, while the number of men in the northern part of the Province was considerably in excess of the number of women. In the larger urban centres, the ratios were appreciably lower than elsewhere. Toronto's ratio of .93, for example, compared with an over-all ratio for the Metropolitan Region of .96. Other centres bore the same type of relationship to their regions.

Changes in the age structure of the population also occurred during the forties. While older groups increased in both size and proportion, the greatest advances were made at the lower age levels. The "0 to 4 years" class experienced an increase of 72.8%. At the beginning of the period, this group comprised 7.9% of the total population; at the close, it represented 11.2%, reflecting the post-war rise in the birth rate. Proportional advances were also recorded by the "5 to 9", "25 to 34", "35 to 44", "65 to 69", and "70 and over" groups, with all others decreasing. The only numerical decline occurred in the "15 to 19" age group (a drop of 6.9%).

The labour force in Ontario maintained a more or less consistent ratio to the total population from 1946 to 1951. Ignoring minor fluctuations, about 40% of the people may be classified as members. During the same period, however, there was a marked change in the proportion of non-agricultural workers in the force. Comprising 80.7% of the total at June 1, 1946, this group accounted for 86.5% at the same date five years later. The year 1948 witnessed a small increase in the proportion of females in the labour force, bringing it to 24% at the latter date.

The over-all manufacturing employment index for the Province showed a rise since 1939 of almost 100%. However, certain areas enjoyed increases considerably in excess of this figure (notably the Quinte, St. Clair River, Kawartha, and Border Regions) while others were unable to equal it (principally the Lake Erie, Highlands, Clay Belt, Ottawa Valley, Upper St. Lawrence, and Upper Grand River Regions). Failure to show gains in population equalling the Provincial rate was generally correlated with below average increases in employment indices, while a similar association existed between advances greater than those for Ontario as a whole. A notable exception was the Quinte Region whose population increased by only 17% in the inter censal period but whose employment index almost trebled. In the mining sphere, the greatest rises in employment occurred in the Sault and Nickel Range Regions, with declines being recorded in both the Clay Belt and Lakehead Regions.

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ONTARIO

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PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

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ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 2,500
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 Census)

- 2 -

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. METROPOLITAN

Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23%)
Toronto Proper	675,754 (1)
Brampton	8,389 (39)
Oakville	6,910 (68)
Newmarket	5,356 (33)
Port Credit	3,643 (69)
Georgetown	3,452 (35)
Aurora	3,358 (23)
Acton	2,880 (40)
Total	1,270,281 (26)

2. BURLINGTON

Hamilton	208,321 (22)
Brantford	36,727 (15)
Dundas	6,846 (30)
Burlington	6,017 (58)
Paris	5,249 (13)
Burlington Beach	2,827
Total	344,957 (29)

3. NIAGARA

St. Catharines	37,984 (25)
Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)
Welland	15,382 (23)
Port Colborne	8,275 (18)
Fort Erie	7,572 (15)
Thorold	6,397 (21)
Merritton	4,714 (58)
Humberstone	3,895 (31)
Grimsby	2,773 (19)
Port Dalhousie	2,616 (52)
Total	212,599 (34)

4. LAKE ERIE

Simcoe	7,269 (20)
Dunnville	4,478 (11)
Delhi	2,517 (22)
Total	66,846 (16)

5. UPPER THAMES RIVER

London	95,343 (22)
St. Thomas	18,173 (6)
Woodstock	15,544 (25)
Ingersoll	6,524 (13)
Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)
Strathroy	3,708 (23)
Aylmer	3,483 (41)
Total	276,475 (23)

6. BORDER

Windsor	120,049 (14)
Chatham	21,218 (22)
Riverside	9,214 (88)
Wallaceburg	7,688 (54)
Leamington	6,950 (19)
Amherstburg	3,638 (28)
Tecumseh	3,543 (47)
Essex	2,741 (42)
Tilbury	2,682 (24)
Kingsville	2,631 (14)
Total	296,278 (23)

7. ST. CLAIR RIVER

Sarnia	34,697 (85%)
Petrolia	3,105 (11)
Total	74,960 (32)

8. UPPER GRAND RIVER

Kitchener	44,867 (26)
Guelph	27,386 (18)
Galt	19,207 (25)
Stratford	18,785 (10)
Waterloo	11,991 (33)
Preston	7,619 (14)
St. Mary's	3,995 (9)
Hespeler	3,862 (26)
Listowel	3,469 (15)
Fergus	3,387 (20)
Elmira	2,589 (29)
Total	245,637 (18)

9. BLUE WATER

Owen Sound	16,423 (17)
Barrie	12,514 (29)
Orillia	12,110 (24)
Collingwood	7,413 (18)
Midland	7,206 (6)
Penetang	4,949 (9)
Goderich	4,934 (8)
Hanover	3,533 (7)
Walkerton	3,264 (22)
Orangeville	3,249 (20)
Meaford	3,178 (19)
Kincardine	2,672 (7)
Wingham	2,642 (30)
Exeter	2,547 (60)
Clinton	2,547 (34)
Total	270,599 (11)

10. KAWARTHA LAKES

Oshawa	41,545 (55)
Peterborough	38,272 (51)
Lindsay	9,603 (14)
Cobourg	7,470 (25)
Whitby	7,267 (23)
Port Hope	6,548 (30)
Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
Campbellford	3,235 (7)
Total	238,601 (22)

11. QUINTE

Kingston	33,459 (11)
Belleville	19,519 (24)
Trenton	10,085 (21)
Picton	4,287 (10)
Napanee	3,897 (14)
Portsmouth	3,411 (9)
Total	178,500 (17)

12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE

Cornwall	16,899 (20%)
Brockville	12,301 (8)
Gananoque	4,572 (13)
Prescott	3,518 (9)
Total	137,854 (8)

13. OTTAWA VALLEY

Ottawa	202,045 (18)
Eastview	13,799 (73)
Pembroke	12,704 (14)
Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
Renfrew	7,360 (34)
Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
Perth	5,034 (13)
Carleton Place	4,725 (10)
Arnprior	4,381 (12)
Almonte	2,672 (5)
Total	387,807 (16)

14. HIGHLANDS

North Bay	17,944 (15)
Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
Sturgeon Falls	4,962 (8)
Huntsville	3,286 (17)
Mattawa	3,097 (57)
Gravenhurst	3,005 (42)
Bracebridge	2,684 (15)
Total	110,271 (8)

15. CLAY BELT

Timmins	27,743 (-4)
*Kirkland Lake	18,000
Kapuskasing	4,687 (37)
New Liskeard	4,215 (40)
Cochrane	3,401 (20)
Total	133,866 (2)

16. NICKEL RANGE

Sudbury	42,410 (32)
Copper Cliff	3,974 (6)
Total	120,804 (32)

17. SAULT

Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
Blind River	2,512 (-4)
Total	64,496 (24)

18. LAKEHEAD

Fort William	34,947 (14)
Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
Kenora	8,695 (12)
Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
Geraldton	3,227 (8)
Dryden	2,627 (60)
Total	157,128 (23)

19. JAMES BAY

Total	9,583 (-0.1)
Provincial	
Total	4,597,542 (21)

*Estimate

SUMMARY

A marked improvement in business conditions has been evident in the Province over the past month. The immediate effects of the U. S. Steel Strike appear to have been surmounted in most sectors of industry. The strike of cannery employees in the Leamington and Wallaceburg areas ended on August 26th with the return of some 1,000 workers to the job. Food canning operations are now well under way throughout the Province. Retail trade, as estimated from department store sales in Ontario in the month of August, was 14.2% ahead of last year. Statistics for the week ending September 6th, the latest data available, indicated an increase in sales of 9.9% in relation to the same period of 1951. Increased real income is one factor involved in this development.

Overall industrial employment in the Province as of July 1st showed a fractional increase over the same date in 1951. This contrasts with minor decreases in the two previous months. Industrial payrolls in July were 8.1% above last year. The value of cheques cashed in August stood 22.8% above last year. The total value of construction contracts in the same month exceeded last year's figure by 27.4%, all categories, except residential, sharing in this increase. Over the eight-month period to date, however, all categories of construction contracts were below the same period of 1951: total, 35.9%; residential, 9.3%; business, 16.5%; industrial, 37.4%; and engineering, 60.5%; Housing starts in the Province in the first six months of this year were 24.2% below last year and completions were down 27.3%.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of the Province as a whole in July was 1.1% below last year. In all, ten regions of the Province recorded declines the largest occurring in the Upper St. Lawrence (9.8%) and Upper Grand River (8%) Regions. Significant increases in employment over the year were recorded in the Lakehead (15.3%), St. Clair River (8.2%), Lake Erie (6.5%), Sault (6.4%) and Quinte (6.2%) Zones. Considerably above average payroll increases were shown over the year in the St. Clair River Region (27.8%) and Sault (22.9%) Region.

Employment in the leading mines of the Province in July exceeded last year by 3.2%. Substantial losses in the James Bay (16.8%) and Lakehead (13.2%) Regions were more than offset by increases in the Sault (14.7%), Border (14.1%), etc. areas. Payrolls and average weekly earnings recorded the largest advances in the Sault and Border Regions.

At the beginning of September, unemployment as estimated from the number of unplaced applicants for employment, dropped by some 7,000 persons from the previous month to a total of 46,300. Last year, at this time, the total amounted to 39,400. The number of persons involved in temporary mass lay-offs in the Province declined over the month from 8,000 to approximately 4,000. The great majority of the latter were located in the Windsor district.

NOTE

Commencing on Page 13 of this issue is the third of a series of articles designed to evaluate the importance of a specific area, viz., The Upper Thames Region in the overall economy of the Province.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	Latest month compared with same month last year	Latest month compared with previous month
			%	%
1. Industrial Employment	Index	July	+ 0.5	+ 2.1
2. Industrial Payrolls	Index	July	+ 8.1	+ 2.6
3. Industrial Production (Canada)				
General	Index	June	- 0.4	- 0.4
Manufacturing	Index	June	- 1.7	- 0.5
4. Car Loadings (Eastern Canada)	No.	August	- 6.5	- 4.9
5. Cheques Cashed	\$	July	+22.8	+ 4.5
6. New Motor Vehicles Sold	No.	July	-46.4	- 5.3
7. New and Used Motor Vehicles Financed	No.	July	+35.0	- 4.5
8. Department Store Sales	\$	August	+14.2	- 2.0
9. Total Retail Trade	\$	July	+10.3	- 4.2
Grocery and Combination	\$	July	+ 9.7	+ 5.1
Department Stores	\$	July	+12.4	-26.8
Motor Vehicles	\$	July	+22.1	-12.7
Garage and Filling Stations	\$	July	+ 0.4	+ 7.5
Lumber and Building Material	\$	July	+ 7.8	- 0.2
Furniture	\$	July	+20.6	-19.8
Appliance & Radio	\$	July	+37.6	- 6.1
10. Construction:				
Contracts Awarded	\$	August	+27.4	+11.6
Residential	\$	August	-24.5	-66.4
Business	\$	August	+12.5	+ 8.5
Industrial	\$	August	+35.2	+ 4.1
Engineering	\$	August	+81.6	+776.3
Housing				
Starts	No.	June	- 5.9	+34.7
Completions	No.	June	-50.4	-11.2
Residential Building Materials	Index	July	- 1.9	+ 0.1
General Building Materials	Index	July	- 0.8	+ 0.3
11. Cost-of-Living (Canada)	Index	August	- 0.7	- 0.2
12. Wholesale Prices (Canada)	Index	July	- 7.5	- 0.4
13. Consumption of Electricity	Kwh	July	+ 2.9	- 1.1

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	July/52	Payrolls	July/52	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	July/52
				July/51 + or - %		July/51 + or - %		July/51 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	July 1/51	199.4		435.4		53.30	
		June 1/52	195.0		467.8		58.94	
		July 1/52	197.5	- 1.0	471.6	+ 8.3	58.69	+ 5.39
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	July 1/51	208.5		498.9		56.61	
		June 1/52	201.0		526.3		61.97	
		July 1/52	200.0	- 4.1	516.8	+ 3.5	61.17	+ 4.56
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	July 1/51	212.6		532.9		61.57	
		June 1/52	218.7		580.5		65.19	
		July 1/52	219.2	+ 3.0	586.3	+10.0	65.70	+ 4.13
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	July 1/51	115.3		276.6		44.59	
		June 1/52	113.4		290.1		47.54	
		July 1/52	122.8	+ 6.5	315.5	+14.1	47.74	+ 3.15
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	July 1/51	196.1		447.8		50.29	
		June 1/52	184.0		450.6		53.94	
		July 1/52	187.9	- 4.2	466.7	+ 4.2	54.70	+ 4.41
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	July 1/51	225.6		479.0		56.95	
		June 1/52	202.9		426.6		56.40	
		July 1/52	230.6	+ 2.2	538.5	+12.4	62.64	+ 5.69
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	July 1/51	281.1		548.3		66.43	
		June 1/52	288.6		684.2		69.41	
		July 1/52	304.2	+ 8.2	700.6	+27.8	67.43	+ 1.00
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	July 1/51	165.6		389.7		47.49	
		June 1/52	150.4		385.5		51.72	
		July 1/52	152.3	- 8.0	389.1	- 0.2	51.54	+ 4.05
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe.)	2.3	July 1/51	191.2		459.5		42.34	
		June 1/52	185.5		489.0		46.47	
		July 1/52	191.0	- 0.1	509.5	+10.9	47.01	+ 4.67
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter, Vic., Northumb'l'd.)	5.3	July 1/51	224.3		583.1		57.79	
		June 1/52	209.5		584.5		62.02	
		July 1/52	215.7	- 3.8	609.4	+ 4.5	62.81	+ 5.02
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward.)	2.5	July 1/51	303.6		790.9		48.51	
		June 1/52	297.5		845.7		52.99	
		July 1/52	322.4	+ 6.2	887.1	+12.2	51.28	+ 2.77
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	July 1/51	167.1		407.5		50.46	
		June 1/52	149.8		368.3		50.87	
		July 1/52	150.7	- 9.8	381.1	- 6.5	52.32	+ 1.86
13. Ottawa V. (Carl., Lan., Pres., Ren. Russell)	3.1	July 1/51	173.2		364.8		47.19	
		June 1/52	168.9		384.7		50.78	
		July 1/52	171.4	- 1.0	393.2	+ 7.8	51.17	+ 3.98

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	July/52 July/51		Payrolls	July/52 July/51		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	July/52 July/51	
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%		+ or -	\$
14. Highlands (Hal, Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	July 1/51	190.6			405.8			47.95		
		June 1/52	184.4			429.9			49.84		
		July 1/52	183.8	- 3.6		436.4	+ 7.5		50.75	+ 2.80	
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane, Timiskaming)	0.9	July 1/51	188.6			471.7			66.70		
		June 1/52	183.0			447.2			65.23		
		July 1/52	187.5	- 0.6		464.1	- 1.6		66.09	- 0.61	
16. Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	July 1/51	211.6			449.2			64.61		
		June 1/52	210.0			479.5			69.54		
		July 1/52	221.5	+ 4.7		504.2	+12.2		69.32	+4.71	
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.6	July 1/51	218.9			447.4			56.62		
		June 1/52	231.6			567.9			67.91		
		July 1/52	232.9	+ 6.4		549.8	+22.9		65.40	+8.78	
18. Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	July 1/51	244.6			569.3			65.56		
		June 1/52	273.7			632.2			65.08		
		July 1/52	282.1	+15.3		643.9	+13.1		64.29	- 1.27	
Ontario - All Areas	100.0	July 1/51	201.9			462.9			54.41		
		June 1/52	194.9			483.1			58.79		
		July 1/52	199.7	- 1.1		497.7	+ 7.5		59.13	+ 4.72	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	July 1/51	128.8			261.3			54.46		
	June 1/52	141.3			321.0			60.98		
	July 1/52	147.0	+14.1		321.2	+22.9		58.65	+4.19	
15. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	July 1/51	76.2			125.5			57.35		
	June 1/52	77.5			138.2			62.05		
	July 1/52	77.5	+ 1.7		138.0	+10.0		61.94	+4.59	
16. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	July 1/51	152.9			315.9			65.75		
	June 1/52	162.1			357.5			70.15		
	July 1/52	161.1	+ 5.4		357.4	+13.1		70.56	+4.81	
17. SAULT (Iron Ore)	July 1/51	167.8			336.4			65.12		
	June 1/52	190.8			407.3			69.33		
	July 1/52	192.5	+14.7		416.9	+23.9		70.32	+5.20	
18. Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)	July 1/51	75.6			144.5			64.39		
	June 1/52	64.6			131.2			68.39		
	July 1/52	65.6	-13.2		130.0	-10.0		66.82	+2.43	
19. James Bay (Gold, Silver)	July 1/51	97.1			160.2			57.60		
	June 1/52	84.1			145.7			60.53		
	July 1/52	80.3	-16.8		141.5	-11.7		61.16	+3.56	
All Areas	July 1/51	102.8			184.6			60.49		
	June 1/52	105.8			203.6			65.64		
	July 1/52	106.0	+ 3.2		204.2	+10.6		65.66	+5.17	

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT AUGUST 30, 1951 AND AUGUST 28, 1952.

REGION	I UNFILLED VACANCIES		II UNPLACED APPLICANTS		RATIO OF II TO I	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1951	1951
1. Metropolitan	5,153	6,025	14,052	12,213	2.7	2.0
2. Burlington	832	1,197	6,307	5,001	7.6	4.2
3. Niagara	527	677	2,613	1,973	5.0	2.9
4. Lake Erie	145	150	188	138	1.3	0.9
5. Upper Thames River	1,173	1,262	2,100	1,632	1.8	1.3
6. Border	984	842	3,993	5,384	4.1	6.4
7. St. Clair River	65	105	731	390	11.2	3.7
8. Upper Grand River	628	550	1,671	1,532	2.7	2.8
9. Blue Water	566	576	1,574	1,457	2.8	2.5
10. Kawartha	756	319	2,556	2,505	3.4	7.9
11. Quinte	513	510	1,271	997	2.5	2.0
12. Upper St. Lawrence	94	123	1,029	824	10.9	6.7
13. Ottawa Valley	1,641	2,283	3,146	2,232	1.9	1.0
14. Highlands	238	459	918	399	3.9	0.9
15. Clay Belt	186	1,868	937	775	5.0	0.4
16. Nickel Range	596	975	684	520	1.1	0.5
17. Sault	130	456	507	271	3.9	0.6
18. Lakehead	485	4,363	1,541	752	3.2	0.2
TOTAL	14,712	22,740	45,818	38,995	3.1	1.7
EXEC. & PROFESSIONAL	397	409	470	509	1.2	1.2
GRAND TOTAL	<u>15,109</u>	<u>23,149</u>	<u>46,288</u>	<u>39,504</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>

RECORDED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52 (1)

Date	1950	1951	1952
January	65,800	55,750	93,900
February	94,800	72,400	113,600
March	94,400	67,200	115,500
April	102,200	60,600	114,900
May	89,200	51,500	89,200
June	57,400	38,300	66,800
July	50,800	40,700	57,600
August	40,500	37,900	53,000
September	41,700	39,400	46,000
October	35,400	44,900	
November	39,800	54,700	
December	48,200	74,500	

(1) Unemployment figures, as indicated by the number of unplaced applicants for employment, are reported by the various offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

CHEQUES CASHED IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
(Millions of Dollars)

		-----Regions-----					
Date	ONTARIO	Metro-politan (Toronto)	Burlington (Brantford-Hamilton)	Niagara (St. Catharines)	Upper Thames (London)	Border (Windsor Chatham)	St. Clair (Sarnia)
1941 (Av.)	1,518	946	106	12	41	72	9
1950 (Av.)	3,596	2,523	234	36	116	167	28
1951							
Jan.	3,745	2,543	281	48	138	211	30
Feb.	3,527	2,391	249	39	97	183	31
Mar.	3,766	2,631	282	47	120	212	35
Apr.	3,969	2,633	310	47	118	203	32
May	3,925	2,692	296	47	126	196	35
June	3,987	2,767	296	42	143	196	41
July	3,751	2,517	299	42	144	198	36
Aug.	3,754	2,485	292	44	135	172	36
Sept.	3,508	2,407	276	45	114	153	41
Oct.	4,423	3,097	318	49	131	189	42
Nov.	4,499	3,101	301	52	131	196	34
Dec.	4,193	3,016	282	51	131	171	32
1952							
Jan.	4,187	2,984	248	49	132	179	33
Feb.	3,783	2,575	257	44	112	166	29
Mar.	3,922	2,707	287	46	125	176	31
Apr.	4,455	3,148	308	44	127	189	30
May	3,840	2,540	319	50	124	200	32
June	4,405	3,085	313	50	138	201	47
July	4,605	3,213	313	50	145	214	34
		-----Regions-----					
	Upper Grand (Kitchener)	Kawartha (Peterborough)	Quinte (Kingston)	Upper St. Lawr. (Cornwall)	Ottawa V. (Ottawa)	Nickel R. (Sudbury)	Lakehead (Fort William)
1941 (Av.)	18	10	9	--	278	8	9
1950 (Av.)	45	26	23	13	345	24	21
1951							
Jan.	52	27	21	16	335	27	22
Feb.	49	26	20	13	386	26	17
Mar.	51	28	22	15	275	28	21
Apr.	53	27	22	15	463	27	20
May	57	30	25	16	352	30	22
June	57	31	25	15	321	30	22
July	53	28	23	14	344	30	22
Aug.	50	29	23	15	421	30	22
Sept.	46	26	23	14	313	28	22
Oct.	48	31	25	16	420	32	24
Nov.	55	28	25	18	501	32	26
Dec.	53	28	26	21	327	31	25
1952							
Jan.	49	27	24	16	357	30	22
Feb.	45	24	22	13	447	28	21
Mar.	48	25	23	19	382	29	23
Apr.	50	25	24	14	445	30	21
May	58	29	27	14	390	33	25
June	47	30	27	20	391	32	24
July	52	30	27	15	455	32	25

DEFENCE CONTRACTS AWARDED IN ONTARIO (1)
July 1, 1952 to August 31, 1952.

Defence contracts awarded during July and August totalled \$19,550,167 compared with \$33,775,000 for the same period in 1951, a decrease of 42.1%. Although the trend of contracts awarded has been downward for the past few months and the major part of the development and tooling-up stage has been passed, increased production is expected to bring up defence disbursements in Canada to the budgetary estimate of approximately two billion.

The Metropolitan and Ottawa Valley Regions led the province in contracts awarded with totals of \$8,661,562 and \$4,668,330, respectively. The dollar value of construction and electrical awards amounted to 47.4% of the total contracts during July and August.

- July and August, 1952 -

<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each) \$</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each) \$</u>
1. Metropolitan	8,661,562	9. Blue Water	408,166
2. Burlington	2,919,516	10. Kawartha	350,301
3. Niagara	307,513	11. Quinte	268,931
4. Lake Erie	124,720	13. Ottawa Valley	4,668,330
5. Upper Thames	352,661	18. Lakehead	99,750
6. Border	912,746		
7. St. Clair R.	24,610	TOTAL	<u>19,550,167</u>
8. Upper Grand R.	451,361		

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each) \$</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contracts Awarded (Valued at \$10,000 and over each) \$</u>
1. Construction	5,812,018	12. Fuel	343,072
2. Electrical	3,454,265	13. Precision Instruments	286,900
3. Aircraft	2,176,555	14. Textiles	238,056
4. Automotive	1,723,570	15. Miscellaneous Chemical	147,400
5. Clothing	1,426,598	16. Medical and Dental	142,687
6. Ammunition	939,837	17. Iron and Steel	114,450
7. Petroleum	831,661	18. Assorted Services	86,717
8. Tools and Machinery	630,735	19. Wood and Furniture	21,460
9. Misc. Manufacture	458,581	20. Footwear	10,460
10. Rubber	355,660		
11. Food	349,485	TOTAL	<u>19,550,167</u>

(1) Data originated with the Department of Defence Production. The list does not include orders placed with firms whose total defence orders were less than \$10,000, orders deleted for security reasons, orders placed by the Department of Defence Production outside Canada, and increases in orders placed earlier.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
AND BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY (1)

Thirteen business failures occurred during July and August with liabilities totalling \$203,783, an amount lower than any individual month's total in the first half of 1952. During the same period one year ago liabilities of \$714,992 were registered for twenty-three bankruptcies.

Regionally the Burlington Area accounted for 64.2% of the total liabilities followed by the Metropolitan Area with \$41,287 in liabilities. By type of business, trade (wholesale and retail) led with liabilities in excess of half the total, and manufacturing was second with \$39,852 in liabilities.

- July and August, 1952 -

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$	<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	3	41,287	11. Quinte	-	-
2. Burlington	5	130,867	12. Upper St. Lawrence	-	-
3. Niagara	1	6,557	13. Ottawa Valley	-	-
4. Lake Erie	-	-	14. Highlands	-	-
5. Upper Thames	1	7,519	15. Clay Belt	-	-
6. Border	1	9,000	16. Nickel Range	1	6,991
7. St. Clair R.	-	-	17. Sault	-	-
8. Upper Grand R.	-	-	18. Lakehead	1	1,562
9. Blue Water	-	-			
10. Kawartha	-	-	TOTAL	<u>13</u>	<u>203,783</u>

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number of Failures</u>	<u>Liabilities Involved</u> \$
1. Manufacturing:		
Concrete blocks	1	12,000
Electrical Equip.	1	13,287
Metal Products	<u>2</u>	<u>14,565</u>
Sub-total	4	39,852
2. Trade	4	128,927
3. Service	2	18,485
4. Other	<u>3</u>	<u>16,519</u>
TOTAL	<u>13</u>	<u>203,783</u>

(1) Data reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada Limited.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN ONTARIO BY REGIONS - 1951

(Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	1951			1941		
	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
1. Metropolitan	88,896 7.00	1,181,385 93.00	1,270,281 100.00	61,899 6.14	945,869 93.86	1,007,788 100.00
2. Burlington	39,777 11.53	305,180 88.47	344,957 100.00	31,708 11.87	235,523 88.13	267,231 100.00
3. Niagara	69,937 32.90	142,662 67.10	212,599 100.00	48,872 30.76	110,030 69.24	158,902 100.00
4. Lake Erie	44,970 67.27	21,876 32.73	66,846 100.00	39,172 68.17	18,293 31.83	57,465 100.00
5. Upper Thames	97,764 35.36	178,711 64.64	276,475 100.00	85,520 38.13	138,770 61.87	224,290 100.00
6. Border	80,211 27.07	216,067 72.93	296,278 100.00	72,406 30.10	168,170 69.90	240,576 100.00
7. St. Clair R.	32,329 43.13	42,631 56.87	74,960 100.00	31,381 55.13	25,544 44.87	56,925 100.00
8. Upper Grand R.	82,862 33.73	162,775 66.27	245,637 100.00	75,582 36.36	132,285 63.64	207,867 100.00
9. Blue Water	164,642 60.84	105,957 39.16	270,599 100.00	152,975 62.77	90,739 37.23	243,714 100.00
10. Kawartha Lakes	102,081 42.78	136,520 57.22	238,601 100.00	94,114 48.25	100,931 51.75	195,045 100.00
11. Quinte	90,340 50.61	88,160 49.39	178,500 100.00	78,579 51.61	73,679 48.39	152,258 100.00
12. U. St. Lawrence	79,056 57.35	58,798 42.65	137,854 100.00	77,689 60.75	50,189 39.25	127,878 100.00
13. Ottawa Valley	107,039 27.60	280,768 72.40	387,807 100.00	97,696 29.33	235,396 70.67	333,092 100.00
14. Highlands	68,716 62.32	41,555 37.68	110,271 100.00	65,750 64.51	36,178 35.49	101,928 100.00
15. Clay Belt	54,094 40.41	79,772 59.59	133,866 100.00	60,560 46.11	70,774 53.89	131,334 100.00
16. Nickel Range	50,202 41.56	70,602 58.44	120,804 100.00	41,277 45.03	50,379 54.97	91,656 100.00
17. Sault	26,748 41.47	37,748 58.53	64,496 100.00	22,273 42.83	29,729 57.17	52,002 100.00
18. Lakehead	66,779 40.06	99,932 59.94	166,711 100.00	58,708 42.63	78,996 57.37	137,704 100.00
Ontario	1,346,443 29.29	3,251,099 70.71	4,597,542 100.00	1,196,161 31.58	2,591,494 68.42	3,787,655 100.00

Note: The definition of "urban" employed in this table is that used by D. B. S. in the 1951 census. It includes all cities, towns, and villages with 1,000 or more population and certain other designated municipalities and townships (or parts thereof) classified as belonging to metropolitan areas.

THE UPPER THAMES REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Upper Thames Region consists of the counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford in the south-western section of the Province. The Region is bounded on the south by Lake Erie, and by seven counties; Kent and Lambton to the west, Norfolk and Brant to the east, and Huron, Perth and Waterloo to the north.

The early history of the Region was dominated by such men as Governor John Graves Simcoe and Colonel Thomas Talbot. As early as 1793, Simcoe had chosen the forks of the Thames River, the site of London today, as the capital of Upper Canada. Although his plans were never fulfilled, his estimate of the fertility and future productiveness of the surrounding country has been more than realized. Colonel Talbot had been impressed with the district when first visiting it as a private secretary to Simcoe, and in 1803 returned to initiate the Talbot settlement in what is now Elgin County. The early growth in population of the Region stemmed from two tides of immigration. The first of these came from the south between 1784 and 1814 after the Revolutionary War and consisted mainly of United Empire Loyalists. The second tide of immigration spread from east to west after 1814 and originated mainly in the British Isles.

The mainstay of the economy in the early nineteenth century centred in the growing of wheat. However, a radical shift to mixed farming was sparked by the American Civil War demand for beef, cattle and hogs. Today, the Region is one of the leading live stock districts in the Province. This shift to mixed farming was partially a result of the depletion of the soil caused by the uncontrolled run-off which in turn was a result of the almost complete removal of the forests. Pests and diseases followed improved transportation facilities and helped to bring farming in Ontario to the verge of bankruptcy during the 1880's. It was at this time, or a little earlier, that a Londoner, Sir John Carling, began an agitation for the establishment of model farms where scientific methods could be applied and studied and the beneficial results made available to the farm population generally. His efforts eventually resulted in the present Canadian system of experimental farms.

Shortly after 1826 the judicial centre of the district was transferred from Vittoria to the more convenient locality of London giving the latter its first important impetus for growth. As evidenced by a population growth from 1,246 in 1835 to 4,000 in 1845, London was reputedly the fastest growing town in North America. A garrison town from 1838 to 1853, London today is the seat of the Western Ontario Area Command. In 1853, the Great Western Railway reached London and provided the transportation essential to the welfare of a growing community. By 1861, the indirect effects of the oil boom and the distribution of beef to the United States had boosted the population of London to 11,000 persons. London's growth to the present-day figure of 95,343 persons has been gradual but steady. Situated in the heart of the Region, midway between Toronto and Windsor, London has become a great manufacturing centre in the midst of a rich agricultural district which provides a valuable market for the city's produce and at the same time supplies the urban centre with food.

With a present day population of 276,475 persons, the Upper Thames Region accounts for 6% of the Provincial total. Compared with a 21.4% increase in the total Ontario population over 1941, the Upper Thames Region recorded a jump of 23.3%. Much of this above-average increase resulted from the growth in Middlesex County, where an increase of 27.5% was registered over the decade. Middlesex has a population three times that of either Elgin or Oxford, and the latter recorded population increases over the decade of only 20.3% and 15.4%, respectively.

The urban-rural picture varies from one county to another within the Region. While Middlesex is predominantly urban (77.2%), Elgin's population is 56.5% rural and in Oxford the division is almost equal. A 23.3% jump in the regional population over the past decade in comparison with a 28.8% increase in the urban sections indicates a shift in population. This urban movement is most evident in Middlesex County where a 33.2%

urban increase was recorded over 1941 compared with a rural increase of only 11.4%. Closely allied with the rural to urban trend is the movement from the cities to the suburban districts. The latter trend is particularly noticable in London where a 105% increase in the suburbs contrasted with a 22% jump in the city proper since 1941.

The Upper Thames Region covers an area of 2,725 square miles with a population density of 101.46 persons per square mile. Seven centres recorded a population of 2,500 and over in the 1951 Census. The most populated centres include Greater London (121,516), St. Thomas (18,173), and Woodstock (15,544). However, the lesser populated centres appear to be growing faster, Aylmer leading the Region with a 41% increase over 1941.

AGRICULTURE

It is no exaggeration to say that the basis for the sustained industrial growth of the Upper Thames Region over the past few decades has been an abundance of rich agricultural resources. An estimated net farm income of \$52,306,000 in 1949 was second only to that of the Blue Water Zone, while estimated net farm income per occupied farm was \$3,929, a figure exceeded only by the Lake Erie Region. A large proportion of land is employed in agriculture, viz. 92%, and of this total 75% is classified as improved farm land. The Upper Grand was the only region in the Province which yielded a higher ratio of farm land to total land area, and the total number of acres of improved land in the Upper Thames was second, too, in the Province, the Blue Water Zone standing first.

The soils of the area vary from imperfectly drained clay loams in the north to light clay and sand plains in the central and southern sections. These soils have been found to be advantageous for live stock raising and dairying as well as for general farming. Heavy precipitation is another favourable characteristic of the area.

The dominant agricultural activity of the Region is dairying, from which is derived a large annual output of milk products. Several condenseries are located in the Region, and one of these is among the largest in Canada. In addition to milk and milk products, income is realized, too, from the exportation of dairy cattle.

In the northern part of Middlesex, beef cattle are raised extensively, while other forms of live stock and poultry are also of considerable importance to the Zone. First among the eighteen regions of the Province in value of turkeys in 1951, the Upper Thames Region was also second in the value of cattle, goats, and geese, and third in swine, and in hens and chickens. It was third in total values of both live stock and poultry. In addition to the leadership of the Region, Middlesex is one of the foremost agricultural counties in the Province in several respects. A "first" in value of goats in 1951 was accompanied by "seconds" in cattle and geese and "thirds" in horses and turkeys. A further distinction attaching to this county is found in the value of bees kept last year, in respect of which Middlesex was exceeded only by Bruce and Huron.

The total value of live stock (see Table III) was about \$71.5 million last year, of which Middlesex contributed \$30.7, Oxford \$26.8 million and Elgin \$14.0 million. Middlesex led the three counties in most categories, but Oxford accounted for the greatest value of swine. Total poultry value in the Region stood at about \$4.3 million in 1951, with Middlesex, Oxford and Elgin contributing \$1.8 million, \$1.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively (note that rounded figures do not add to total - see Table IV). Middlesex led the field in all sub-divisions of the poultry class but Elgin County furnished a substantial portion of the total value of hens and chickens.

Turning to field crops, the picture is only slightly different. A total value of production in 1951 of \$25.3 million (covering the ten leading products in the Region - See Table IV) was distributed in the following manner: \$10.9 million to Middlesex, \$7.5 million to Elgin, and \$6.9 million to Oxford. Middlesex once again was foremost in the Region in most crops, but there were some notable exceptions. In value of rye, Elgin supplied over half, and in soy beans almost two thirds of the regional totals. Oxford led

by a large margin in value of field roots. The Upper Thames Region as a whole accounted for over 20% of the total provincial outputs of four items - rye, dry beans, corn for fodder, and corn for husking. Deserving of special mention is the tobacco crop to which all three counties contribute. In 1950 the Region was second only to the Lake Erie Zone in acreage with 32% of the provincial total. Elgin was second among the few producing counties in Ontario (surpassed only by Norfolk) and Oxford was third.

Summing up, the Upper Thames Region has been endowed with favourable climate and soils. A rich agricultural economy developed at an early period and has continued without abatement. Comparatively recent expansion in the fields of commerce and industry are explainable in terms of the rich farming hinterland surrounding centres such as London, St. Thomas, and Woodstock. No survey of the Upper Thames Region could afford to overlook the importance of agriculture to the area and more generally to Western Ontario.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in this Region is characterized by stability and steady growth as a result of the diversity of its products which range from refrigerators and stoves to cheese and tobacco. Factories were established in the first instance to utilize the agricultural produce of the surrounding country; grain, live stock, fruit and vegetables. In turn, the prosperous hinterland provided an increasing market for farm implements, wood products and chemicals which could be manufactured locally. The growth of transportation facilities - railroads and later highways-made possible the establishment of industries such as brewing and the electrical appliances industry which market their products beyond the borders of the Region - indeed, across the whole country.

During the past decade (1939-1949), the Region has more than kept pace with the rest of Ontario, showing an increase of 272.5% in the gross value of its manufactured products compared with an increase of 249.7% for the Province as a whole. Similar increases are recorded for the important manufacturing centres, Woodstock leading with an increase of 387.5%, St. Thomas 313.1% and London 206.8%. In the main, the increase has been steady if not spectacular. The number of employees engaged in manufacturing has risen from 16,300 in 1939 to approximately 29,000 in 1950, an increase of 78.9%. Manufacturing payrolls have increased from \$17,480,000 to \$63,895,000 over the same period. The average annual wage increased from \$890 in 1939 to \$2,561 in 1951. The average for the Province rose from \$1,190 to \$2,778. In 1949 the Region ranked seventh in manufacturing in the Province with an annual production valued at \$271.2 million.

The strategic location of London has influenced its growth as an important manufacturing centre in southwestern Ontario. Geographically, it is about the centre of the fertile Upper Thames Valley. Within a radius of fifty miles of the city there dwell over half a million people. In this area prosperous farms supply materials for industry and small towns and cities provide markets for a variety of manufactured goods. This diversity has been apparent since the beginning of London. In 1860, for example, the industries included brewing, flour milling, foundries, clothing, furniture and wood products, tanneries, soap, tobacco, and matches. The wide range of manufactured products has contributed to the steady growth and stability of the economy of the Region.

Four railroads serve the city, and highways radiate in all directions. London was chosen as a divisional point for the two transcontinental railways because the city is approximately equidistant from Toronto and Windsor. The civic airport and the city-owned railway to Port Stanley on Lake Erie, twenty-three miles away, give London factories access to lake shipping, completing the transportation links with markets and industrial supplies. Cheap hydro-electric power, natural gas, and coal carried by rail at competitive rates, supply abundant fuel.

In 1949, London factories produced 51.3% of the Region's manufactured goods, which are typical of those for the whole Region. Food products, including biscuits, cereals and malt liquor, placed first with 39.3% of the total production of the city. Iron and steel products followed with 21.3%, then electrical appliances with 11.9%. Also important is a variety of other industries including printing, clothing, tanneries textiles, paper products and brass.

St. Thomas is famous as the railway city of Canada for it has the distinction of being served by six railroads; the New York Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, Wabash, Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, and London and Port Stanley (electric). The railways employed 46.0% of the industrial employees in St. Thomas in 1949. Important manufactures include precision tools, machinery, other metal goods, food products and pharmaceuticals.

Manufacturing in Woodstock is characterized by a variety of products. Furniture, cheese products, and agricultural implements are of particular importance while the production of organs is unique in the area. Ingersoll is noted for its production of cheese, iron and steel products and fertilizers. Tillsonburg is typical of the many small towns in the region, with its factories making powdered milk, butter, and processed tobacco from the produce of the hinterland and also implements, wooden crates, and fertilizer essential to agriculture.

New industries entering the Region in 1951 included abrasive and machine tool plants in London, tools, gaskets, and pharmaceuticals in St. Thomas, and textiles in Strathroy. There were twenty-eight plant expansions proposed, including an addition to a London diesel plant, involving \$2,500,000 with a probable increase of 400 employees.

The index of employment in the manufacturing industries of the region reflects the stability of the economy. In 1951 the index high was 196.1 and the low 184.0 (1939 = 100), a spread of only 12.1 points. The mean for the year was 191.4 compared with 183.0 for 1950, an increase of 4.6%.

FINANCE

London is the leading financial centre in southwestern Ontario. While the clearing house handles only a small fraction of the cheques cashed in the Province, the proportion has increased from 2.8% in 1939 to 3.3% in 1951. The total value of cheques cashed for the city in the latter year was \$1,528,833,000. The financial institutions include thirty-one branches of the chartered banks and Province of Ontario Savings Offices. The head office of the nation's second largest insurance company and the head office of the second largest loan company are also located in London.

MINING

Mineral production in the Upper Thames Region is of comparatively minor importance. Producing no metals whatsoever, the Region accounted, in 1950, for only slightly more than 1% of the total gross value of mineral production in Ontario. Similarly, its shares of non-metallic and clay products production in the Province were roughly 1% of total value in each case. In the class known as structural materials, however, the Region was responsible for about 11% of the Provincial total (in terms of gross value). This was largely a result of Oxford County's production of quicklime valued in 1950 at \$2,541 thousand, or 54% of the total value of Ontario's output of this substance. Structural materials, of which two thirds consisted of quicklime (in terms of dollars), accounted for about 93% of the total regional value of mineral production.

In brief, the statistics pertaining to the mining industry (given for 1950) are as follows: gross value of production - \$40,014,927; payrolls - \$856,628; number of employees - 368; number of employers - 40. These figures give no indication, however, of the very uneven distribution among the three component counties. Oxford supplied the bulk, with 92% of the total mineral output of the Zone, while Middlesex and Elgin shared the balance with 5% and 3%, respectively.

In summary, then, it may be observed that the chief claims to fame of the Region under study lie in fields other than mining, although one product, quicklime, is of considerable significance to the Zone, and more especially to the county of Oxford. The accompanying table (Table IV) is included in order to give a more complete picture of the mining industry in Region 5 than is afforded by the preceding brief note.

CONSERVATION

Floods in the Region have been recorded since the arrival of the first settlers in the late Eighteenth century. Each spring the Upper Thames and its tributaries have overflowed their banks to a greater or lesser degree depending on the precipitation in the area and the magnitude of the ice jams in the rivers. The situation has been aggravated by the cultivation of land. In response to the demand for field crops and, later, livestock, a large portion of land was cleared of trees which had previously acted as reservoirs for surface water. Where this treeless land was grassed and used for pasture the loss was compensated to some extent, but where the land was used consistently for cash crops such as wheat, soil erosion and serious water run-off resulted. Unfortunately the fields were surveyed in squares or rectangles without regard to the contour of the terrain which tended to increase the water loss.

In 1937 an unusually high rainfall and large ice jams were responsible for record floods that caused serious damage to farms and cities along the banks of the river, particularly in the low-lying section of London. Damage was estimated at two million dollars. The severity of the flood focused attention on the necessity of a comprehensive conservation and flood control programme, including the reforestation of idle farm lands, contour ploughing on hilly farms, the repair and maintenance of a network of local dams and reservoirs, and finally the construction of large dams on the major rivers.

The conservation report of 1946 was followed by serious floods in 1947 and 1948. The urgency of the project became apparent and construction began on the Fanshawe Dam, on the north branch of the Thames River north of London, with a probable cost of \$4,711,250. The dam is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1953. The proposed programme for the whole Region includes six dams with a probable cost of \$11,942,250, and four channels to cost \$1,470,900. Concurrently with these projects, the Department of Lands and Forests has undertaken a reforestation plan under an agreement with the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority in 1950.

TABLE I - POPULATION AND AREA
- 1951 -

	-----Population-----			Land Area Sq. Miles	Population Per Sq. Mile
	Rural	Urban	Total		
ELGIN	31,340	27,178	55,518	720	77.11
MIDDLESEX	36,915	125,224	162,139	1,240	130.76
OXFORD	<u>29,509</u>	<u>29,309</u>	<u>58,818</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>76.89</u>
REGION	<u>97,764</u>	<u>178,711</u>	<u>276,475</u>	<u>2,725</u>	<u>101.46</u>

Source: Census of Canada, 1951

TABLE II A - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE UPPER THAMES REGION
- 1949 -

Municipality	Employers No.	Employees No.	Gross Value of Production \$000
<u>ELGIN COUNTY</u>			
St. Thomas	44	2,117	15,048
West Lorne	8	177	1,652
Dutton	6	35	950
Rodney	3	106	430
Springfield	4	4	91
Others	<u>38</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>22,495</u>
TOTAL	<u>103</u>	<u>2,928</u>	<u>40,666</u>
<u>MIDDLESEX COUNTY</u>			
London	270	15,153	139,255
Strathroy	20	539	3,876
Parkhill	5	47	378
Ailsa Craig	3	10	305
Glencoe	5	17	161
Others	<u>62</u>	<u>894</u>	<u>10,407</u>
TOTAL	<u>365</u>	<u>16,660</u>	<u>154,382</u>
<u>OXFORD COUNTY</u>			
Woodstock	70	3,663	35,933
Ingersoll	26	1,331	13,647
Tillsonburg	29	718	11,502
Tavistock	11	192	2,437
Norwich	9	109	1,577
Others	<u>71</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>11,079</u>
TOTAL	<u>216</u>	<u>6,662</u>	<u>76,175</u>
GRAND TOTAL FOR REGION	<u>684</u>	<u>26,250</u>	<u>271,223</u>

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE II B - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF LONDON
- 1949 -

<u>Class of Product</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Gross Value of of Production</u> \$000
Food and Beverages	58	3,710	51,431
Iron and Steel Products	37	4,099	29,628
Electrical Apparatus	6	1,144	16,541
Printing and Allied Crafts	49	1,372	8,467
Clothing	16	1,386	7,166
All Other Manufacturing	<u>104</u>	<u>3,442</u>	<u>26,022</u>
TOTAL	<u>270</u>	<u>15,153</u>	<u>139,255</u>

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE II C - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE UPPER THAMES REGION
- 1950 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Payrolls</u> \$000
ELGIN	146	3,266	6,757
MIDDLESEX	463	19,185	42,740
OXFORD	<u>248</u>	<u>6,707</u>	<u>14,398</u>
REGION	<u>857</u>	<u>29,158</u>	<u>63,895</u>

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research

TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UPPER THAMES REGION - 1950

<u>County</u>	<u>Non-Metallic Minerals</u> \$000	<u>Structural Materials</u> \$000	<u>Clay Products</u> \$000	<u>Total</u> \$000
ELGIN	78	37	8	123
MIDDLESEX	57	135	7	199
OXFORD	<u>48</u>	<u>3,547</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>3,693</u>
REGION	<u>183</u>	<u>3,719</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>4,015</u>

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research.

TABLE IV - SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UPPER THAMES REGION
- 1951 -

Farm Product	Elgin \$	Middlesex \$	Oxford \$	Region \$	Region 5 as a % of Ontario
Field Crops:					
Rye	304,200	132,800	170,600	607,600	23.7
Dry Beans	526,900	585,600	4,000	1,116,500	22.1
Corn (fodder)	770,100	1,146,900	803,600	2,720,600	21.4
Corn (husking)	2,285,700	2,463,400	1,016,800	5,765,900	20.3
Field Roots	8,500	111,400	425,000	544,900	15.3
Fall Wheat	1,432,400	2,486,200	1,612,400	5,531,000	13.4
Barley	145,700	795,100	133,800	1,074,600	11.0
Oats	1,345,700	2,776,200	2,655,000	6,776,900	9.5
Soy Beans	634,975	313,225	23,375	971,575	9.2
Spring Wheat	49,600	67,600	48,800	166,000	8.3
TOTAL (1)	7,503,775	10,878,425	6,893,375	25,275,575	13.5
Live Stock:					
Cattle	11,785,100	26,883,200	23,173,800	61,842,100	11.5
Goats	4,680	10,080	4,480	19,240	10.9
Swine	1,563,200	2,533,200	2,800,700	6,897,100	9.9
Horses	431,100	780,900	663,300	1,875,300	8.3
Sheep	259,800	477,300	159,400	896,500	7.2
TOTAL (1)	14,043,880	30,684,680	26,801,680	71,530,240	11.1
Poultry:					
Turkeys	123,850	255,927	118,527	498,304	14.2
Geese	9,270	28,869	25,578	63,717	12.1
Hens and Chickens	701,444	1,522,011	1,450,417	3,673,872	11.2
Ducks	7,097	17,877	8,583	33,557	11.2
TOTAL (1)	841,661	1,824,684	1,603,105	4,269,450	11.5

Sources: Census of Canada, 1951.
Ontario Department of Agriculture.

(1) Totals and percentages refer only to items appearing in this table.

TABLE V - INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHEQUES CASHED 1944 - 1951
(1939 = 100)

Year	City of London	Province of Ontario
1944	173.1	197.5
1946	225.9	223.2
1949	306.3	267.8
1950	360.8	316.8
1951	396.3	345.5

TABLE VI - SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS - UPPER THAMES REGION AS A % OF ONTARIO

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Elgin</u>	<u>Middlesex</u>	<u>Oxford</u>	<u>Region</u>
Population (1951)	1.2	3.5	1.3	6.0
No. of Households (1949)	1.3	3.6	1.4	6.3
No. of Taxpayers (1949)	0.8	3.5	0.9	5.1
Taxpayers' Income (1949)	0.8	3.5	0.8	5.1
Net Farm Income (1949)	3.7	4.3	4.0	11.9
No. of Occupied Farms (1951)	2.4	3.9	2.7	8.9
Gross Value of Mfg. Production (1949)	0.7	2.5	1.2	4.4
Employees in Manufacturing (1950)	0.5	3.2	1.1	4.8
Payrolls in Manufacturing (1950)	0.5	2.9	1.0	4.3

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

Year	Event	Place	Person
1630	First settlement	Boston	John Winthrop
1634	First church	Boston	John Winthrop
1638	First school	Boston	John Winthrop
1642	First hospital	Boston	John Winthrop
1646	First library	Boston	John Winthrop
1650	First printing press	Boston	John Winthrop
1654	First theatre	Boston	John Winthrop
1658	First bank	Boston	John Winthrop
1662	First university	Boston	John Winthrop
1666	First fire	Boston	John Winthrop
1670	First ship	Boston	John Winthrop
1674	First bridge	Boston	John Winthrop
1678	First fort	Boston	John Winthrop
1682	First prison	Boston	John Winthrop
1686	First court	Boston	John Winthrop
1690	First election	Boston	John Winthrop
1694	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1698	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1702	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1706	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1710	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1714	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1718	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1722	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1726	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1730	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1734	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1738	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1742	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1746	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1750	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1754	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1758	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1762	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1766	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1770	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1774	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1778	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1782	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1786	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1790	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1794	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1798	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1802	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1806	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1810	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1814	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1818	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1822	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1826	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
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1882	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1886	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1890	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1894	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1898	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1902	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1906	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1910	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1914	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1918	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1922	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1926	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1930	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1934	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1938	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1942	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1946	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1950	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1954	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1958	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1962	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1966	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1970	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1974	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1978	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1982	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1986	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1990	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1994	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
1998	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
2002	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
2006	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
2010	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
2014	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
2018	First census	Boston	John Winthrop
2022	First census	Boston	John Winthrop

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BUREAU

OF
STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

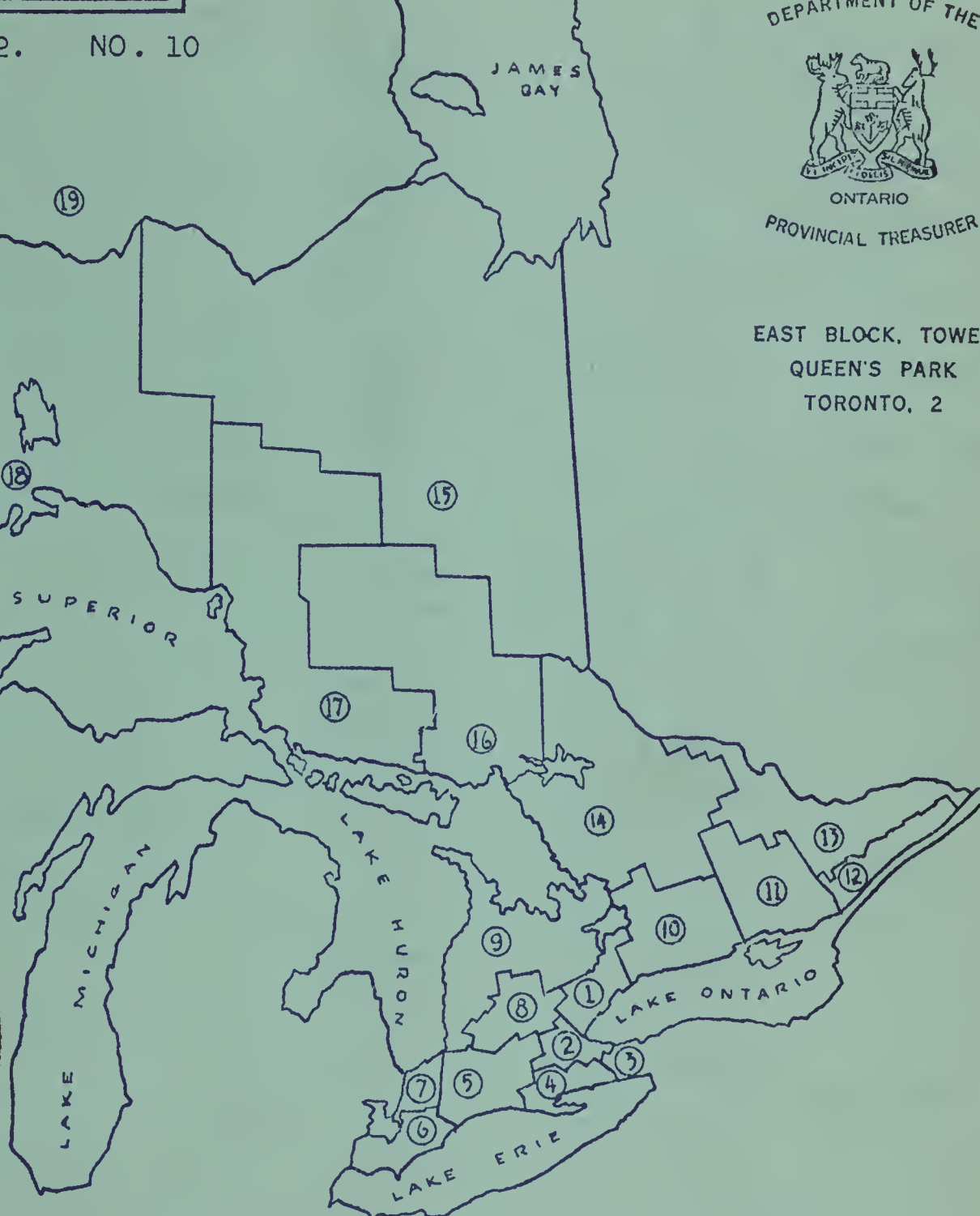
DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, 2



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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

OF THE

HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 2,500
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 Census)

- 2 -

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. METROPOLITAN

Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23%)
Toronto Proper	675,754 (1)
Brampton	8,389 (39)
Oakville	6,910 (68)
Newmarket	5,356 (33)
Port Credit	3,643 (69)
Georgetown	3,452 (35)
Aurora	3,358 (23)
Acton	2,880 (40)
Total	1,270,281 (26)

2. BURLINGTON

Hamilton	208,321 (22)
Brantford	36,727 (15)
Dundas	6,846 (30)
Burlington	6,017 (58)
Paris	5,249 (13)
Burlington Beach	2,827
Total	344,957 (29)

3. NIAGARA

St. Catharines	37,984 (25)
Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)
Welland	15,382 (23)
Port Colborne	8,275 (18)
Fort Erie	7,572 (15)
Thorold	6,397 (21)
Merritton	4,714 (58)
Humberstone	3,895 (31)
Grimsby	2,773 (19)
Port Dalhousie	2,616 (52)
Total	212,599 (34)

4. LAKE ERIE

Simcoe	7,269 (20)
Dunnville	4,478 (11)
Delhi	2,517 (22)
Total	66,846 (16)

5. UPPER THAMES

London	95,343 (22)
St. Thomas	18,173 (6)
Woodstock	15,544 (25)
Ingersoll	6,524 (13)
Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)
Strathroy	3,708 (23)
Aylmer	3,483 (41)
Total	276,475 (23)

6. BORDER

Windsor	120,049 (14)
Chatham	21,218 (22)
Riverside	9,214 (88)
Wallaceburg	7,668 (54)
Leamington	6,950 (19)
Amherstburg	3,638 (28)
Tecumseh	3,543 (47)
Essex	2,741 (42)
Tilbury	2,682 (24)
Kingsville	2,631 (14)
Total	296,278 (23)

7. ST. CLAIR RIVER

Sarnia	34,697 (85%)
Petrolia	3,105 (11)
Total	74,960 (32)

8. UPPER GRAND RIVER

Kitchener	44,867 (26)
Guelph	27,386 (18)
Galt	19,207 (25)
Stratford	18,785 (10)
Waterloo	11,991 (33)
Preston	7,619 (14)
St. Mary's	3,995 (9)
Hespeler	3,862 (26)
Listowel	3,469 (15)
Fergus	3,387 (20)
Elmira	2,589 (29)
Total	245,637 (18)

9. BLUE WATER

Owen Sound	16,423 (17)
Barrie	12,514 (29)
Orillia	12,110 (24)
Collingwood	7,413 (18)
Midland	7,206 (6)
Penetang	4,949 (9)
Goderich	4,934 (8)
Hanover	3,533 (7)
Walkerton	3,264 (22)
Orangeville	3,249 (20)
Meaford	3,178 (19)
Kincardine	2,672 (7)
Wingham	2,642 (30)
Exeter	2,547 (60)
Clinton	2,547 (34)
Total	270,599 (11)

10. KAWARTHA LAKES

Oshawa	41,545 (55)
Peterborough	38,272 (51)
Lindsay	9,603 (14)
Cobourg	7,470 (25)
Whitby	7,267 (23)
Port Hope	6,548 (30)
Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
Campbellford	3,235 (7)
Total	238,601 (22)

11. QUINTE

Kingston	33,459 (11)
Belleville	19,519 (24)
Trenton	10,085 (21)
Picton	4,287 (10)
Napanee	3,897 (14)
Portsmouth	3,411 (9)
Total	178,500 (17)

12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE

Cornwall	16,899 (20%)
Brockville	12,301 (8)
Gananoque	4,572 (13)
Prescott	3,518 (9)
Total	137,854 (8)

13. OTTAWA VALLEY

Ottawa	202,045 (18)
Eastview	13,799 (73)
Pembroke	12,704 (14)
Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
Renfrew	7,360 (34)
Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
Perth	5,034 (13)
Carleton Place	4,725 (10)
Arnprior	4,381 (12)
Almonte	2,672 (5)
Total	387,807 (16)

14. HIGHLANDS

North Bay	17,944 (15)
Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
Sturgeon Falls	4,962 (8)
Huntsville	3,286 (17)
Mattawa	3,097 (57)
Gravenhurst	3,005 (42)
Bracebridge	2,684 (15)
Total	110,271 (8)

15. CLAY BELT

Timmins	27,743 (-4)
*Kirkland Lake	18,000
Kapuskasing	4,687 (37)
New Liskeard	4,215 (40)
Cochrane	3,401 (20)
Total	133,866 (2)

16. NICKEL RANGE

Sudbury	42,410 (32)
Copper Cliff	3,974 (6)
Total	120,804 (32)

17. SAULT

Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
Blind River	2,512 (-4)
Total	64,496 (24)

18. LAKEHEAD

Fort William	34,947 (14)
Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
Kenora	8,695 (12)
Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
Geraldton	3,227 (8)
Dryden	2,627 (60)
Total	157,128 (23)

19. JAMES BAY

Total	9,583 (-0.4)
Provincial	
Total	4,597,542 (21)

*Estimate

SUMMARY

A comparison of current economic indicators with the same period of last year, reveals improvement in almost all sectors of the economy. Industrial employment, payrolls and production, at the present time, are all higher than last year. The value of retail trade continues on the upgrade; department stores recorded an 18.2% increase in sales in September over the same month in 1951 while for the week ending October 11th the increase was 54.5%. Residential housing completions and starts which, for the past six months this year have been below the corresponding months of 1951, showed increases in July of 6.2% and 25.9%, respectively over July, 1951. Cumulative figures for the year so far, however, indicate that starts and completions are below last year by 17.9% and 27.8%, respectively.

The total value of construction contracts awarded in the month of September this year was 32.3% below last year, increases in the residential and business categories being more than offset by declines in the industrial and engineering sectors. Nine-month cumulative totals for 1952 compared with 1951 reveal the following decreases: Residential - 5.0%, Business - 4.4%, Industrial - 42.5%, Engineering - 63.5%.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario in August was fractionally below last year. Ten regions of the Province recorded decreases over the year which were almost offset by increases in the remaining eight regions. Payrolls were higher in all areas except the Upper St. Lawrence, and Clay Belt zones. Average weekly earnings in August were at a higher level this year than last, in all regions save the Clay Belt, the highest average at present being shown in the Nickel Range (\$70.82).

While overall industrial employment in the Province is currently higher than last year, significant weaknesses are apparent in logging, gold mining, rubber products, textiles, knitted goods, wood products and brass and copper goods. These drops in employment have been offset by increases in the following categories: canned fruits and vegetables, transportation equipment, agricultural implements, etc.

Unemployment in the Province, as estimated from the number of persons seeking employment at the various offices of the National Employment Service at the beginning of October involved some 43,300 persons. This represents a drop of 3,000 over the month and brings the total below that for the same period of 1951 for the first time during the present year. Persons involved in temporary mass lay-offs, who numbered about 8,000 at the beginning of August, declined to 4,000 by September and presently total slightly over 2,000. Almost all of these persons may be attributed to the Windsor area of the Province.

In view of the current high level of income in the Province and the rapid improvement in the steel supply situation, with its consequent effects on manifold productive processes, the next few months should witness a continued high level of economic activity in Ontario.

NOTE: Commencing on Page 9 of this issue appears the fourth in a series of articles designed to evaluate the importance of a specific area, viz., the Lake Erie Region, in the overall economy of the Province.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	Latest month compared with same month last year	Latest month compared with previous month
			%	%
1. Industrial Employment	Index	Aug	+ 1.0	- 0.5
2. Industrial Payrolls	Index	Aug	+ 9.0	- 0.2
3. Industrial Production (Canada)				
General	Index	July	+ 1.3	- 3.3
Manufacturing	Index	July	+ 0.1	- 3.7
4. Car Loadings (Eastern Canada)	No.	Sept	+ 4.2	+ 2.4
5. Cheques Cashed	\$	Aug	+ 7.4	- 12.4
6. New Motor Vehicles Sold	No.	Aug	+ 15.9	- 44.7
7. New Motor Vehicles Financed	No.	Aug	+ 11.3	- 33.7
8. Used Motor Vehicles Financed	No.	Aug	+ 23.9	- 22.8
9. Department Store Sales	\$	Sept	+ 18.2	--
10. Total Retail Trade	\$	Aug	+ 4.6	- 3.3
Grocery and Combination	\$	Aug	+ 7.8	+ 3.3
Department Stores	\$	Aug	+ 14.5	+ 15.0
Garage and Filling Stations	\$	Aug	+ 4.0	- 6.5
Lumber and Building Material	\$	Aug	+ 1.2	- 3.3
Furniture	\$	Aug	+ 25.5	+ 9.4
Appliance & Radio	\$	Aug	+ 27.9	- 11.3
11. Construction:				
Contracts Awarded	\$	Sept	- 32.3	- 1.3
Residential	\$	Sept	+ 47.5	+ 40.4
Business	\$	Sept	+ 147.9	+ 86.4
Industrial	\$	Sept	- 58.8	+ 145.3
Engineering	\$	Sept	- 85.2	- 84.3
Housing				
Starts	No.	July	+ 25.9	- 20.9
Completions	No.	July	+ 6.2	+ 2.8
Residential Building Materials	Index	Aug	- 2.0	+ 0.1
General Building Materials	Index	Aug	- 0.7	+ 0.3
12. Cost-of-Living (Canada)	Index	Sept	- 1.7	- 0.6
13. Wholesale Prices (Canada)	Index	Aug	- 7.2	- 0.7
14. Life Insurance Sales	\$	Aug	+ 6.2	- 19.3
15. Consumption of Electricity	Kwh	Aug	+ 4.9	+ 1.7

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Aug./52	Payrolls	Aug./52	Average	Aug./52
				Aug./51 + or - %		Aug./51 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	Aug./51 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Aug. 1/51	195.7		429.9		53.64	
		July 1/52	200.6		476.6		58.36	
		Aug. 1/52	200.1	+ 2.2	474.7	+10.4	58.30	+ 4.66
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Aug. 1/51	206.5		496.3		56.86	
		July 1/52	200.8		518.8		61.12	
		Aug. 1/52	199.0	- 3.7	517.5	+ 4.3	61.52	+ 4.66
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Aug. 1/51	214.0		537.4		61.68	
		July 1/52	218.6		584.1		65.62	
		Aug. 1/52	219.0	+ 2.3	580.3	+ 8.0	65.07	+ 3.39
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Aug. 1/51	130.8		319.8		45.45	
		July 1/52	122.8		315.5		47.74	
		Aug. 1/52	120.5	- 7.9	321.0	+ 0.4	49.49	+ 4.04
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Aug. 1/51	193.7		446.2		50.73	
		July 1/52	188.2		468.7		54.84	
		Aug. 1/52	186.2	- 3.9	452.0	+ 1.3	53.47	+ 2.74
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Aug. 1/51	220.3		449.3		54.73	
		July 1/52	230.4		538.2		62.65	
		Aug. 1/52	221.0	+ 0.3	534.9	+19.1	64.94	+10.21
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Aug. 1/51	281.5		536.9		64.96	
		July 1/52	304.2		700.6		67.43	
		Aug. 1/52	301.8	+ 7.2	671.0	+25.0	65.10	+ 0.14
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Aug. 1/51	161.9		375.7		46.85	
		July 1/52	152.4		389.0		51.51	
		Aug. 1/52	152.2	- 5.9	390.9	+ 4.0	51.84	+ 4.99
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Aug. 1/51	190.0		455.7		42.27	
		July 1/52	191.0		509.5		47.01	
		Aug. 1/52	188.6	- 0.7	492.4	+ 8.1	46.02	+ 3.75
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter, Vic., Northumb'l'd.)	5.3	Aug. 1/51	222.7		572.1		57.12	
		July 1/52	215.7		609.4		62.81	
		Aug. 1/52	216.4	- 2.8	589.9	+ 3.1	60.62	+ 3.50
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn. & Add., Prince Edward.)	2.5	Aug. 1/51	327.0		822.8		46.84	
		July 1/52	322.4		887.1		51.28	
		Aug. 1/52	321.7	- 1.6	897.7	+ 9.1	52.01	+ 5.17
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Aug. 1/51	164.7		394.8		49.60	
		July 1/52	150.7		381.1		52.32	
		Aug. 1/52	151.0	- 8.3	380.6	- 3.6	52.16	+ 2.56
13. Ottawa V. (Carl., Lan., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Aug. 1/51	174.8		369.8		47.37	
		July 1/52	172.4		396.3		51.26	
		Aug. 1/52	174.1	- 0.4	400.8	+ 8.4	51.34	+ 3.97

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Aug./52 Aug./51		Payrolls	Aug./52 Aug./51		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Aug/ 52 Aug./51	
				+ or -	%		+ or -	%		+ or -	\$
14. Highlands (Hal, Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Aug. 1/51	196.1			430.5			49.44		
		July 1/52	183.1			431.3			50.55		
		Aug. 1/52	196.9	+ 0.4		464.5	+ 7.9		50.62	+ 1.18	
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane, Timiskaming)	0.9	Aug. 1/51	194.5			490.7			67.29		
		July 1/52	189.9			462.2			64.66		
		Aug. 1/52	190.4	- 2.1		468.4	- 4.5		65.36	- 1.93	
16. Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Aug. 1/51	216.7			464.4			65.24		
		July 1/52	221.5			504.2			69.32		
		Aug. 1/52	226.6	+ 4.6		527.0	+13.5		70.82	+ 5.58	
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.6	Aug. 1/51	224.0			457.2			56.53		
		July 1/52	233.5			550.5			65.31		
		Aug. 1/52	230.8	+ 3.0		551.4	+20.6		66.20	+ 9.67	
18. Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Aug. 1/51	255.3			582.4			64.26		
		July 1/52	282.1			643.9			64.29		
		Aug. 1/52	287.7	+12.7		666.4	+14.4		65.25	+ 0.99	
Ontario -	100.0	Aug. 1/51	200.4			458.1			54.26		
		July 1/52	194.9			483.1			58.79		
		Aug. 1/52	199.7	- 0.4		497.7	+ 8.6		59.13	+ 4.87	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	Aug. 1/51	137.0			295.6			57.94		
	July 1/52	147.0			321.2			58.65		
	Aug. 1/52	142.1	+ 3.7		316.1	+ 6.9		59.71	+ 1.77	
15. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	Aug. 1/51	67.9			111.5			57.14		
	July 1/52	77.7			138.5			62.00		
	Aug. 1/52	77.6	+14.3		137.2	+23.0		61.56	+ 4.42	
16. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	Aug. 1/51	159.1			333.5			66.68		
	July 1/52	161.1			357.4			70.56		
	Aug. 1/52	156.6	- 1.6		348.5	+ 4.5		70.77	+ 4.09	
17. Sault (Iron Ore)	Aug. 1/51	170.0			344.1			65.74		
	July 1/52	192.5			416.9			70.32		
	Aug. 1/52	194.5	+14.4		427.8	+24.3		71.42	+ 5.68	
18. Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)	Aug. 1/51	74.9			144.2			64.81		
	July 1/52	75.1			147.9			66.33		
	Aug. 1/52	74.5	- 0.5		146.4	+ 1.5		66.18	+ 1.37	
19. James Bay (Gold, Silver)	Aug. 1/51	94.8			164.8			60.78		
	July 1/52	80.8			141.5			61.16		
	Aug. 1/52	80.7	-14.9		142.7	-13.4		61.81	+ 1.03	
All Areas	Aug. 1/51	99.7			182.5			61.65		
	July 1/52	105.8			203.6			65.64		
	Aug. 1/52	106.0	+ 6.3		204.2	+11.9		65.66	+ 4.01	

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT SEPTEMBER 27, 1951 AND SEPTEMBER 25, 1952.

REGION	I UNFILLED VACANCIES		II UNPLACED APPLICANTS		RATIO OF II TO I	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. Metropolitan	6,948	5,180	12,847	13,855	1.8	2.7
2. Burlington	1,056	1,085	5,475	5,501	5.2	5.1
3. Niagara	578	550	2,636	2,037	4.6	3.7
4. Lake Erie	60	111	156	185	2.6	1.7
5. Upper Thames R.	1,343	1,151	2,007	1,897	1.5	1.6
6. Border	926	454	3,832	6,813	4.1	15.0
7. St. Clair River	94	135	514	700	5.5	5.2
8. Upper Grand River	622	657	1,531	1,907	2.5	2.9
9. Blue Water	545	698	1,614	1,657	3.0	2.4
10. Kawartha	635	272	2,456	2,752	3.9	10.1
11. Quinte	444	732	1,110	960	2.5	1.3
12. Upper St. Lawrence	47	130	1,007	1,130	21.4	8.7
13. Ottawa Valley	1,538	3,346	3,042	2,468	2.0	0.7
14. Highlands	288	549	927	425	3.2	0.8
15. Clay Belt	258	2,226	983	616	3.8	0.3
16. Nickel Range	518	1,199	770	507	1.5	0.4
17. Sault	203	598	437	309	2.2	0.5
18. Lakehead	366	7,503	1,576	716	4.3	0.1
TOTAL	16,469	26,576	42,920	44,435	2.6	1.7
EXEC. & PROF.	349	424	425	465	1.2	1.1
GRAND TOTAL	16,818	27,000	43,345	44,900	2.6	1.7

RECORDED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52 (1)

Date	1950	1951	1952
January	65,800	55,750	93,900
February	94,800	72,400	113,600
March	94,400	67,200	115,500
April	102,200	60,600	114,900
May	89,200	51,500	89,200
June	57,400	38,300	66,800
July	50,800	40,700	57,600
August	40,500	37,900	53,000
September	41,700	39,400	46,000
October	35,400	44,900	43,300
November	39,800	54,700	
December	48,200	74,500	

(1) Unemployment figures, as indicated by the number of unplaced applicants for employment, are reported by the various offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

THE LAKE ERIE REGION

INTRODUCTION

The Lake Erie Region consists of the counties of Norfolk and Haldimand bordering the north shore of Lake Erie between Welland and Elgin counties. This Region has become the leading tobacco-producing area in Canada and ranks high in the output of apples, canning crops, and livestock. Norfolk has been described as Canada's richest agricultural area. This Region is also important for fishing and for the mining of natural gas, limestone, and gypsum. While manufacturing has always been overshadowed by the primary industries (the Region has fewer employees engaged in manufacturing than any other Region in the Province*), there has been a modest but steady growth in the output of manufactured goods. The Region was one of the earliest settled areas in south-western Ontario; today, the population is still largely rural and the third smallest in the Province.

The early history of south-western Ontario centered about Vittoria, the original capital of Norfolk County. Previous to 1818, the settlement at Vittoria had been known as Long Point. Here, the first post office and one of the earliest in Ontario was opened in 1816. The potentialities of the site had been visualized by Governor John Graves Simcoe who proposed a town there to become the capital of western Ontario. The importance of Vittoria was short-lived however, for a fire destroyed the courthouse in 1825 and the county seat was transferred to London. Joseph Brant was largely responsible for the early settlements in the Grand River area in Haldimand County. Following the American Revolution, Brant led his people, the Mohawk Indians, into the Grand valley and secured a large grant of land for them. Subsequently, he leased some of these lands to United Empire Loyalists who became the first permanent settlers on the Grand. In 1832, the government formally expropriated the land for further white settlement.

The influx of population dependent on supplies from the east resulted in the construction of canals. In 1825, a charter was issued to the Welland Canal Company. To properly operate the locks of the Welland Canal built by the Company, a dam was built at Dunnville and the Grand River water diverted through a feeder. In 1832, a charter was granted to the Grand River Navigation Company to build dams, locks and canals to make the passage up the Grand possible for boats as far as Brantford. This water transportation facilitated lumbering, the leading industry in that period, by carrying the lumber from the interior to the lakes. The canals were unable to compete for trade with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways which were built between 1854 and 1860. Since that period, the Region has been served almost solely by land transportation, including four main railroads and three provincial highways.

At present, the Region has a population of 66,846 persons, two-thirds of whom are located in Norfolk county. The population of that county increased with immigration to a high of 33,527 in 1881, but declined to a low of 26,366 in 1921 when farms were abandoned because of severe soil erosion and depletion. The introduction of tobacco reversed the trend, and in 1951 the population rose to 42,708

* Excluding James Bay Region

an increase of 19.9% over the last decade. The population of Haldimand has shown less fluctuation than Norfolk with 24,851 people in 1871, and 24,138 in 1951. Despite this static situation over the past eighty years, the last decade has shown a 10.5% increase.

The concentration on specialized agricultural crops and on mining in the Region has resulted in a relatively small population, located principally in rural areas. Norfolk county, for example, comprises less than one per cent of the population in the Province yet it produces five per cent of the total farm income. The Region has recorded only a 16.3% population increase in the last decade, compared with 21.4% for the Province as a whole. There are no cities and only three centres with over 2,500 people, which comprise 21.3% of the total population.

AGRICULTURE

The Lake Erie Region is the wealthiest agricultural area in Ontario. With only 4.0% (6,027) of the total occupied farms in Ontario, this area has a net farm income of \$27,252,654 (1949) or 6.2% of the Provincial total. As evidence of the great measure of agricultural wealth, both net farm income per occupied farm (\$4,521.76) and net farm income per capita (\$407.69) rank first in the Province, and are greatly in excess of the provincial averages of \$2,942.93 and \$95.97, respectively. The net farm income (\$21,596,356) in Norfolk is the highest of any county in Ontario. Successful farming in this Region is indicative of the skill with which the farmer has adapted himself to the prevalent climatic and soil conditions.

The Lake Erie Region has been favoured with an excellent climate. The proximity of the Lake exerts a modifying effect upon the weather, the normal January and July temperatures being the fourth highest in the Province, 23° F. and 69° F., respectively. The growing season starts as early as April 14th with the average crop season in the two counties extending for 203 days and the frost-free period lasting 153 days. The annual snowfall averages 61 inches, and rainfall 33.8 inches.

Soils in Norfolk and Haldimand counties vary widely. Haldimand county soil consists mainly of heavy textured clay with poor drainage in many sections. However, the wet sandy loams of the Dunnville area are gradually being drained and developed for vegetable crops. The better drained soils are found along the Grand River around Caledonia, on the lowland near Lake Erie, and on the sloping plain north and south of the Grand River.

Norfolk county, on the other hand, is mainly a sandy plain and as a result has experienced many changes in agriculture. The land was rapidly settled after the townships were opened from 1792 to 1812, except in wet areas. The early settlers grew the usual pioneer crops of wheat, rye, corn and peas which were very important field crops in the 1890's. However, the light textured soils could not

stand up to this regular cropping, and a trend toward canning crops and orchards increased during the first quarter of this century. With the decline in productivity of the soil and the increase in wind erosion, farm abandonment became common between 1900-1925. However, in 1923 tobacco was grown for the first time* as a commercial experiment, and today is the basis for the large per capita farm income and wealth in the county. Tobacco growing now occupies most of the warm, well-drained sandy soils and represents a good example of fitting a crop to specially adapted soils.

Over three-quarters of the farm income of the Region accrues to Norfolk County (79.2%) and the bulk of this income comes from the production of cash crops. The chief cash crops include flue-cured tobacco, apples, small fruits and market vegetables. Semi-specialization is pronounced in the Region where the growing of fruits and vegetables takes place, the production of tree fruits in particular. Norfolk, one of the leading apple counties, produces 20.7% of all apples in the Province. This county ranks first in the production of strawberries, accounting for 55.9% of the provincial crop. (1951). Included among the variety of other fruit crops grown successfully are raspberries, pears, peaches and cherries, production of which amounts to 8.7%, 4.5%, 2.9% and 2.3% respectively of the Ontario output.

Since production is limited to five months, a large processing and storage industry has been established in the Region. A modern pre-cooling and cold storage plant at Simcoe houses 300,000 bushels of apples, and during the summer acts as a headquarters for the marketing of raspberries and strawberries. About 75% of the strawberries used in the processing and production of jams and preserves in Ontario are produced in Norfolk County. Canning factories at Simcoe, Waterford, Port Dover and Dunnville process the products of large areas of peas, corn and tomatoes, and smaller areas of asparagus, beans, cauliflower, cabbage, carrots, etc. Norfolk processes 95.8% of its total output of tomatoes and 6.5% of all tomatoes processed in Ontario. This county also supplies 5.9% of the cauliflower crop in the Province, 4.2% of the cabbages, 3.9% of the asparagus and 1.2% of the carrots.

Proceeding east in the Region to Haldimand county where heavier soil prevails, livestock and grain farming are more pronounced. The Lake Erie Region ranked first in Ontario in the production of rye and accounted for 25.9% of the 1951 crop value. Almost all the production of rye (99.1%) in the Region comes from Norfolk where it is used principally as a soil-building crop in rotation with flue-cured tobacco. This Region grows 5.7% and 5.6% of the fall wheat and buckwheat in the Province, in addition to 3.8%, 3.5% and 3.5% of Ontario's hay, spring wheat and oats, respectively. Haldimand county leads in the value of four of these crops in the Region accounting for 65.9% of the hay, 60.4% of the oats, 56.0% of the fall wheat and 52.7% of the buckwheat. Norfolk county, however, grows 54.6% of the regional production of spring wheat. The total amount of field crops grown in these two counties represents 3.4% of the provincial total for 1951.

Livestock in the Lake Erie Region constitutes 2.5% of the total for Ontario (1951) with 4.2% of all horses found in this area. Turkeys are the major poultry item, 6.4% of the provincial output coming from this Region. Haldimand county produces more poultry than Norfolk with 74.8% of the turkeys and 57.8% of the hens and chickens in the Region.

* There is evidence to indicate that tobacco was originally grown by the Indian inhabitants of the area.

TOBACCO

The introduction of flue-cured tobacco culture has transformed the whole economy of Norfolk county in the last quarter-century. Tobacco has recorded the greatest increase in acreage value over the period of any crop in the Province and has made Norfolk Ontario's richest agricultural county. Over fifty per cent of the Province's total acreage was planted in Norfolk, in 1951, giving the county a substantial lead among the producing areas. The high proportion of farms in Norfolk resulted in the establishment of tobacco-processing plants in Delhi and Simcoe.

From an experiment in 1923 when twenty acres of flue-cured tobacco were cultivated in the vicinity of Lynedoch, the acreage has increased to 109,495 in 1951, valued at \$63,544,000 - more than the total cash receipts for all grains in the Province. Tobacco has become the most valuable crop in the Province in terms of farm cash income. Production in Ontario accounted for virtually all the Canadian flue-cured tobacco grown, with 140,000,000 pounds out of 144,000,000 pounds in 1951. The export trade with Great Britain has accounted for some of the increase in production in recent years. Exports in 1951 amounted to 23 million pounds, or 14.9% of Canadian production, but import restrictions may reduce trade in 1952. The prospect of smaller exports to Great Britain and high manufacturers' inventories has resulted in a one-third reduction of acreage, and the crop harvested this year in Ontario is estimated at only 78,400 acres.

The report of the Tobacco Inquiry Commission, set up to investigate and report on conditions in the tobacco-producing industry, was released in 1928. The necessity of such a commission was evident from representations relative to the unsold 1926 crop and large quantities of the 1927 crop still in the hands of the growers for which remunerative prices were not offered, and representations relative to unfair prices and practices. Recommendations suggested that growers guard against over production of low grade leaf, and produce high grade leaf in constant quantities which would lay the basis for securing a popular place on the tobacco market of Great Britain, and included suggestions relative to curing, grading, organization, and marketing. However, in spite of the recommendations of the report, acreage almost doubled between 1931-32 (17,000 to 27,000) and the price dropped from thirty-two to twenty cents per pound. When the crop increased by almost three million pounds in 1932, mild panic sent the price to a low of sixteen cents. Despite this, acreage again increased in 1933, but unfavourable growing conditions resulted in a smaller crop and an appreciable jump in price. In 1934 the growers, who were organizing, decided to reduce the acreage from that of the previous year, and purchasing companies agreed to give preference to those who limited production. Production was reduced and the price rose better than five cents per pound over the previous season. The Natural Products Marketing Act, passed by the Dominion Government in 1934 laid the basis for the establishment of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board. The act was declared ultra vires in 1936, and the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association of Ontario was formed to replace the board. Acreage control became a voluntary agreement however, and some growers failed to enter. The association is unique in that representatives of both growers and purchasers belong to the association and set the price.

Since that time, production has continued to increase generally and simultaneously with this increase, the yield per acre has risen from 800 pounds in 1928 to 1,321 pounds in 1951 as a result of the farmers enthusiastic response to improved methods. The increased use of fertilizers, the introduction of a rye rest-crop and other innovations including those discovered by the experimental sub-station in Norfolk have been technical factors contributing to the increase.

Shortly after flue-cured tobacco was introduced in Norfolk county, farm companies gained control of large areas of land, divided them, and let them to tenants on a share basis whereby the tenant provided the labour and participated in the profits equally. In 1930, for example, nine corporations operated about half the arable land in Norfolk. Corporate ownership declined during the war however, when the incidence of the corporation income tax favoured individual owners. Companies sold their lands, usually to their tenants, and at the present time the farms are owned almost wholly by individuals. A large proportion of these proprietors are New Canadians, especially from Belgium.

Transient labour is a notable feature associated with tobacco harvesting, ranging from the leaf handlers to skilled Virginians who regulate the tobacco curing in the kilns. The 1951 crop required about fifty thousand harvesters of whom one-third were probably migrants. This temporary influx brings social problems in its wake, particularly with regard to securing adequate food and shelter, and maintaining discipline.

Despite the reduced acreage this year the prospect for Ontario tobacco growers in the long run, remains bright. Domestic demand will always sustain a moderate acreage and exports to Great Britain may increase to their previous level when that country is able to increase imports from Canada. Improved farming methods such as the growing of rye in alternate years prevents exhaustion of the soil, and climatic conditions are especially favourable to tobacco culture in Norfolk county; so it appears unlikely that the county will lose its place as Canada's foremost tobacco area.

REFORESTATION

While the sandy soil of Norfolk county is suitable for special crops such as tobacco, the cleared land is very vulnerable to erosion by wind and water. The situation was particularly serious in southern Norfolk where farms cleared by the early settlers were abandoned as the soil drifted in windstorms and creeks cut deep valleys in the fields. Reforestation became an integral part of a plan to conserve the soil. Trees reduce drifting by providing a windbreak and increasing the organic content of the soil, and tree roots tend to absorb water, keeping it close to the surface when it would otherwise run quickly through the sandy earth.

The first Provincial Forestry Station was established in 1908 at St. Williams in Norfolk near Port Rowan. The annual distribution of trees from this station has grown from about 400,000 trees in its early years to nine and a half million in 1950. Conifers constitute the largest proportion of trees grown, and of these Scotch, red and white pine are the most important. The station, the largest in the Province, is divided into two sections; the main station over 2,000 acres in area at St. Williams and No. 2 station at Turkey Point with 1,950 acres. In addition to the Provincial programme, the county has reforested more than 1,700 acres of abandoned and sub-marginal land.

MINING

The mineral production in this Region may be divided into two main categories, non-metallic minerals and structural materials. The Region ranks third in the Province in the production of non-metallic minerals, comprising natural gas and

gypsum, with a gross value of \$3,134,129 in 1950. Natural gas was the most important item comprising 72.1% of the total. The structural materials, consisting of limestone, sand and gravel, were valued at \$1,039,742 in 1950. The production of limestone, ranking second in the province accounted for 81.1% of the value of structural materials in that year.

The Haldimand field, located almost wholly within Haldimand county, is the oldest and most important natural gas field in the Region. Gas was first produced commercially in 1890 when drilling was begun in the Dunnville area, following a successful venture at Port Colborne in Welland county a year earlier. Subsequently, more wells were drilled by local landowners in the vicinity of the small towns including Hagersville, Sherbrooke, Caledonia and Jarvis. At first, these towns provided the sole market for the gas, but after 1900 pipelines were constructed to supply industrial centres including Hamilton and St. Catharines. The large increase in consumers created by the pipelines meant a new emphasis on production and the number of wells has continued to increase.

The development of natural gas in Norfolk has paralleled the expansion in Haldimand on a smaller scale. The first wells were drilled in 1909 at Port Dover and Port Rowan. Although the number of wells has increased steadily there is less concentration and more area for expansion than in Haldimand, with the exception of Woodhouse township. In 1950, there were 1,956 producing wells in Haldimand* and 341 in Norfolk, with an annual production of 1,644,476,000 and 390,480,000 cubic feet, respectively. In 1950, with a total of 2,035,056,000 cubic feet, the Region ranked third in the Province.

The interest in the possible existence of large deposits of iron ore in Norfolk, notably at the two locations now being drilled south of the town of Simcoe, calls attention to the early history of iron works in the county. In 1816, John Mason built a furnace at the mouth of Potter's creek in Lake Erie, but lacking skilled help and adequate equipment the enterprise failed. The works were subsequently purchased, rebuilt and operated between 1822 and 1847. Readily accessible supplies of ore, known as bog ore, were obtained from ponds and marshes in the vicinity. Power was supplied by the creek and charcoal processed on the local farms was used as a fuel. During its period of operation the furnace produced an average of 750 tons of iron annually, supplying the pioneers with iron implements and tools at a time when transportation difficulties prevented their importation. In 1847 lack of charcoal forced the works to close, but they were re-established in Houghton township in 1854 for a brief period, then finally abandoned. Recently, over 5,000 acres of land have been leased at a cost of almost \$500,000 in anticipation of the discovery of important quantities of commercially useful iron ore. In view of the proximity of this area to the large steel producing district of the U.S.A., the importance of such a discovery in Norfolk county cannot be overestimated.

Gypsum mining in Haldimand county at Hagersville and Caledonia is unique in the Province. In 1951, 262,581 tons were mined, approximately 7% of the Canadian total. Haldimand is also a leader in the extraction of limestone as a structural material, being exceeded only by Wentworth county in the Burlington Region. In 1950, 927,680 tons were mined with a gross value of \$843,140. Sand and gravel are also mined in the Region, almost wholly in Norfolk, to supply local construction requirements.

* Including 144 wells in Wentworth and Lincoln counties.

FISHING

Norfolk and Haldimand are traditionally famous for commercial fishing, ranking second in the Province in 1951 with a combined annual catch of 4,592,729 pounds valued at \$1,093,960. The industry employed 294 men with a payroll of \$637,499 in 1950. The lake supports a large fish population chiefly because the shallow depth and southern location encourage the growth of plants necessary to marine life. Herring, whitefish and blue pickerel are the most important commercial fish while small-mouth black bass are popular as game fish in Long Point Bay. Commercial fishing is carried on from a number of small ports, of which Port Dover is the largest, along the shore of the lake bordering the two counties. There are two principal fishing areas in Lake Erie used by the fishermen of the Region. One, known as the "deep hole", located south of Long Point tip is an unusually deep depression in the lake bottom, about thirty-five fathoms, in a lake with an average depth of between ten and fifteen fathoms. The second, located in the shallow area off Port Maitland, is important for catches of perch as well as whitefish and blue pickerel.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing industry in the Lake Erie Region is largely dependent on agriculture for its raw materials. Industries established in the Region are chiefly the process type which rely on tobacco and fruit grown locally. In the early nineteenth century, the discovery of ore deposits and the construction of a blast furnace at Normandale (see Mining) led to the establishment of foundries at Simcoe, but the industry declined as supplies of bog ore diminished and imported iron products became cheaper with the advent of improved transportation.

The chief manufacturing centres, with the gross value of their production in 1949 are: Simcoe (\$18,636,553), Delhi(1), Dunnville (\$7,045,926), and Caledonia (\$5,076,528). Simcoe, the largest town, had twenty-eight manufacturing establishments with a total of 1,478 employees in 1950, including a can manufacturing company, three food preserving plants, and a tobacco processing plant. In 1949, Simcoe accounted for 34.4% of the gross value of manufacturing production in the Region. Delhi is noted for its tobacco processing factory which handles a large proportion of the tobacco leaf grown in the Province. Textiles and canning are important industries in Dunnville, the industrial hub of Haldimand county. Three large textile factories employ about 800 people and two canning plants over 400 employees during the harvesting season. Port Dover specializes in frozen fish products. The gross value of manufactured products of the Region was \$54,099,730 in 1949, or 0.9% of the provincial total. In the decade 1939-49(2) the value increased 122.0% compared with 249.7% for the Province as a whole. Industrial payrolls in manufacturing were \$6,129,326 in 1950, 0.4% of the provincial total, and the average number of employees was 3,138 of whom 1,747 were employed in Norfolk and 1,391 in Haldimand.

The marked seasonal trend in employment in the Region bears a direct relation to harvesting periods for tobacco and fruit farming. The employment index, calculated on the base 1939 = 100, indicated a high in October of 147.8 and a low in June of 113.0 during 1951, a spread of 34 points. Canneries and tobacco processing plants compete for labour in the autumn with demand at its lowest in the late spring. Tobacco processing, for example, commences in October and continues until March. The average index in 1951 was 126.7 compared with 197.5 for the Province as a whole, indicating the slower rate growth of factories in the Region.

- (1) Gross value of production not available
- (2) 1939 value based on total of urban areas

TABLE IA - POPULATION AND AREA

- 1951 -

	<u>-----Population-----</u>			<u>Land Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sq. Miles</u>	<u>Per Sq. Mile</u>
HALDIMAND	16,233	7,905	24,138	488	49.46
NORFOLK	28,737	13,971	42,708	634	67.36
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
REGION	<u>44,970</u>	<u>21,876</u>	<u>66,846</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>59.58</u>

Source - Census of Canada, 1951.

TABLE IB - POPULATION - LAKE ERIE REGION

1871 - 1951

<u>Year</u>	<u>Haldimand</u>	<u>Norfolk</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Regional Increase or Decrease %</u>
1871	24,851	30,760	55,611	
1881	24,980	33,527	58,507	+ 5.2
1891	23,440	30,992	54,432	- 7.0
1901	21,233	29,147	50,380	- 7.4
1911	21,562	27,110	48,672	- 3.4
1921	21,287	26,366	47,653	- 2.1
1931	21,428	31,359	52,787	+10.8
1941	21,854	35,611	57,465	+ 8.9
1951	24,138	42,708	66,846	+16.3

Source: Census of Canada.

TABLE IIA - DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION

- 1949 -

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Gross Value</u> <u>of Production</u> \$000
<u>HALDIMAND COUNTY</u>			
Dunnville	22	924	7,046
Caledonia	10	351	5,077
Jarvis	4	44	1,207
Cayuga	5	30	359
Others	21	174	4,218
	—	—	—
Region	62	1,523	17,907
	==	==	==
<u>NORFOLK COUNTY</u>			
Simcoe	28	1,345	18,636
Port Dover	9	133	1,163
Waterford	8	147	949
Other	42	406	15,445
	—	—	—
	87	2,031	36,193
	==	==	==

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE IIB - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION

- 1950 -			
<u>County</u>	<u>Employers</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Gross Value of</u> <u>Production</u> \$000
Haldimand	85	1,391	2,787
Norfolk	119	1,747	3,342
	—	—	—
Region	204	3,138	6,129
	==	==	==

Source: Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research.

TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION - 1950
(Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Haldimand</u>	<u>Norfolk</u>	<u>Regional</u> <u>Total</u>
Non-Metallic			
Natural Gas	1,825	434	2,259
Gypsum	876	-	876
Limestone	843	-	843
Sand and gravel	1	195	196
	—	—	—
	3,545	629	4,174
	==	==	==

Source: Ontario Department of Mines

TABLE IV - SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION

- 1951 -				Region 4 as a % of Ontario
<u>Farm Product</u>	<u>Norfolk</u> \$	<u>Haldimand</u> \$	<u>Region</u> \$	
<u>Field Crops:</u>				
Rye	656,700	5,700	662,400	25.9
Buckwheat	48,600	54,200	102,800	5.6
Fall Wheat	1,033,900	1,316,200	2,350,100	5.7
Hay	1,488,600	2,878,800	4,367,400	3.8
Spring Wheat	38,800	32,200	71,000	3.6
Oats	980,900	1,496,700	2,477,600	3.5
Corn (fodder)	245,100	154,400	399,500	3.1
Potatoes	319,700	37,200	356,900	2.3
Corn (husking)	416,500	189,100	605,600	2.1
Soy beans	87,175	33,550	120,725	1.1
Mixed grains	<u>135,600</u>	<u>369,100</u>	<u>504,700</u>	<u>1.0</u>
TOTAL (1)	<u>5,451,575,</u>	<u>6,567,150</u>	<u>12,018,725</u>	<u>3.4</u>
<u>Live Stock:</u>				
Cattle	5,604,979	7,880,785	13,485,764	2.5
Swine	719,175	866,570	1,585,745	2.3
Horses	608,096	327,236	935,332	4.2
Sheep	40,005	185,019	225,024	1.8
Goats	<u>2,480</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>4,560</u>	<u>2.6</u>
TOTAL (1)	<u>6,974,735</u>	<u>9,261,690</u>	<u>16,236,425</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>Poultry:</u>				
Hens and chickens	516,816	708,860	1,225,676	3.7
Turkeys	56,494	167,781	224,275	6.4
Geese	6,019	10,233	16,252	3.1
Ducks	<u>4,060</u>	<u>6,485</u>	<u>10,545</u>	<u>3.5</u>
TOTAL (1)	<u>583,389</u>	<u>893,359</u>	<u>1,476,748</u>	<u>4.0</u>

TABLE V - AREA, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF FLUE-CURED LEAF TOBACCO IN ONTARIO

<u>Year</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production In 000 Lbs.</u>	<u>Value In \$000</u>
1924	6,849	800	5,479	-
1929	15,060	600	9,036	2,620
1939	63,820	1,180	75,294	15,285
1949	86,252	1,324	114,161	48,234
1950	87,330	1,193	104,179	46,590
1951	106,300	1,317	140,023	62,121

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (Table V.)

Source: Ontario Department of Agriculture 1951. (Table IV)

TABLE VI - SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS - LAKE ERIE REGION AS A % OF ONTARIO

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Haldimand</u>	<u>Norfolk</u>	<u>Region</u>
Population (1951)	0.6	0.9	1.5
No. of Households (1949)	0.5	1.0	1.5
No. of Taxpayers (1949)	0.3	0.4	0.7
Taxpayers' Income (1949)	0.3	0.4	0.7
Net Farm Income (1949)	1.3	4.9	6.1
No. of Occupied Farms (1951)	1.6	2.4	4.0
Gross Value of Mfg. Production (1949)	0.3	0.6	0.9
Employees In Manufacturing (1950)	0.3	0.3	0.5
Payrolls In Manufacturing (1950)	0.2	0.2	0.4

REFERENCE COPY

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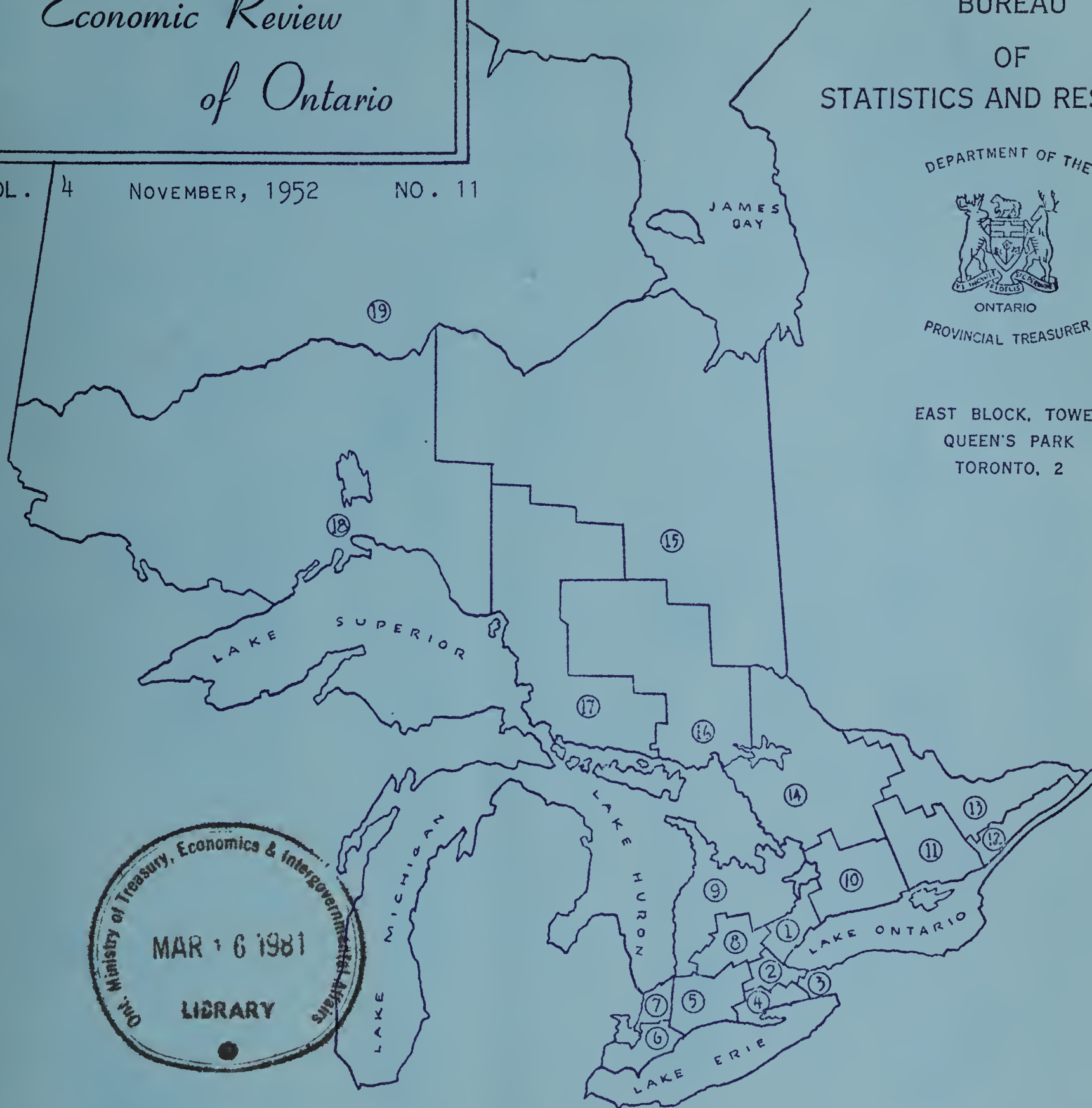
BUREAU
OF
STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO
PROVINCIAL TREASURER

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO, 2



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OF THE

HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

SUMMARY

THE CURRENT PICTURE IN ONTARIO IS ONE OF INCREASING ACTIVITY IN ALMOST ALL LINES OF BUSINESS. MANUFACTURING, IN SEPTEMBER, REGAINED AND SLIGHTLY EXCEEDED THE 1951 LEVEL. REDUCED SEASONAL OPERATIONS IN THE FOOD-CANNING INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY OFFSET BY INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY ESTABLISHMENTS. RUBBER AND AIRCRAFT PLANTS ARE HEAVILY ENGAGED WHILE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN NOTED IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY. FURNITURE PRODUCERS ARE EXPANDING OPERATIONS, PARTIALLY IN RESPONSE TO HIGH SALES OF TELEVISION SETS. LAY-OFFS HAVE OCCURRED IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY AT WINDSOR, OSHAWA AND HAMILTON PENDING THE SWITCH-OVER TO THE PRODUCTION OF 1953 MODELS. SOME CONCERN HAS BEEN EXPRESSED IN CONNECTION WITH LAY-OFFS IN THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS INDUSTRY. WHILE EMPLOYMENT DROPPED 10.5% BETWEEN JULY 1ST AND AUGUST 1ST THIS YEAR AS OPPOSED TO A DROP IN 1951 OF ONLY 2.9%, THE CUMULATIVE PICTURE TO DATE THIS YEAR IS 9.5% ABOVE 1951. IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, EXPORTS OF FARM IMPLEMENTS SLIGHTLY EXCEEDED LAST YEAR'S TOTAL. SEPTEMBER EXPORT FIGURES INDICATE AN INCREASE OF 22.5% OVER 1951. EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY IS CURRENTLY REPORTED TO BE INCREASING SLOWLY.

SALARIES, WAGES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1952 WERE 11.2% HIGHER THAN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1951. THE AUGUST FIGURE OF \$922 MILLION ESTABLISHED AN ALL-TIME RECORD. ONTARIO'S SHARE OF THIS TOTAL IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 42%. IN VIEW OF THE RELATIVE STABILITY OF PRICES OVER THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW MUCH OF THIS DOLLAR INCREASE IN INCOME REPRESENTS ADDITIONAL REAL PURCHASING POWER. WHEN WE ADD TO THIS A BACKGROUND OF EASY CREDIT, IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT THE VOLUME OF RETAIL TRADE IS BREAKING PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED RECORDS.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF THE PROVINCE IN SEPTEMBER WAS 1.5% HIGHER THAN THE SAME MONTH OF LAST YEAR. GAINS WERE SHOWN IN ALL REGIONS OF THE PROVINCE EXCEPT FIVE: BURLINGTON (-2.8%), UPPER GRAND RIVER (-4.1%), UPPER ST. LAWRENCE (-7.4%), HIGHLANDS (1.5%) AND THE CLAY BELT (-2.5%). THE LARGEST INCREASES IN EMPLOYMENT OVER THE YEAR HAVE BEEN RECORDED IN THE LAKE ERIE (14.1%), NICKEL RANGE (6.6%) AND ST. CLAIR RIVER (5.9%) REGIONS. PAYROLLS INCREASED IN SIXTEEN AREAS OF THE PROVINCE OVER THE YEAR, THE TWO DECLINES BEING RECORDED IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE AND CLAY BELT REGIONS. ONLY ONE SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OCCURRED OVER THE YEAR, VIZ., IN THE CLAY BELT ZONE (5.3%). THE HIGHEST CURRENT WEEKLY EARNINGS APPEAR IN THE ST. CLAIR RIVER (\$68.17) AND NICKEL RANGE (\$71.14) AREAS.

UNEMPLOYMENT, AS ESTIMATED FROM THE NUMBER OF UNPLACED APPLICANTS ON FILE WITH THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, TOTALLED 46,600. THIS REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 3,300 OVER THE MONTH FROM THE YEAR'S LOW-POINT OF 43,300. COMPARED WITH THE SAME DATE LAST YEAR, THE CURRENT TOTAL IS SOME 8,000 LOWER. THE ONLY REGION TO SHOW A SIGNIFICANT DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT OVER THE MONTH WAS THE METROPOLITAN WHERE THE CURRENT TOTAL IS ALMOST 2,000 LOWER THAN IT WAS A MONTH AGO. IN ADDITION TO THE 5,496 UNPLACED APPLICANTS CURRENTLY ON RECORD IN THE BORDER (WINDSOR) REGION, SOME 2,500 PEOPLE ARE INVOLVED IN TEMPORARY MASS LAY-OFFS. MOST OF THESE ARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SEASONAL SLACK IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING IN AUGUST CONTINUED TO SHOW IMPROVEMENT OVER THE SAME MONTH OF 1951, WITH AN INCREASE IN STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF 55.9% AND 1.1%, RESPECTIVELY. CUMULATIVE TOTALS FOR 1952 TO DATE, HOWEVER, ARE STILL BELOW LAST YEAR FOR THE TWO CATEGORIES BY 9.5% AND 11.0%, RESPECTIVELY. RESIDENTIAL CONTRACTS WERE ALONE AMONG THE GROUPS OF CONSTRUCTION AWARDS TO SHOW AN INCREASE IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF THIS YEAR OVER THE SAME PERIOD OF 1951.

NOTE: COMMENCING ON PAGE 11 OF THIS ISSUE APPEARS THE FIFTH IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES DESIGNED TO EVALUATE THE IMPORTANCE OF A SPECIFIC AREA, VIZ., THE NIAGARA REGION, IN THE OVERALL ECONOMY OF THE PROVINCE.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1952/51	SAME MONTH 1952/51	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ OR - %	+ OR - %	+ OR - %
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	INDEX	SEPT.	197.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.9	+ 1.2
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	INDEX	SEPT.	458.1	+ 10.5	+ 9.6	+ 1.6
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	INDEX	AUG.	208.3	- 1.2	+ 1.5	- 1.6
MANUFACTURING (49%)	INDEX	AUG	210.7	- 2.9	+ 0.1	- 1.8
DURABLE GOODS	INDEX	AUG.	248.5	- 3.0	+ 2.1	- 1.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	INDEX	AUG.	188.6	- 2.7	- 1.5	- 2.2
PIG IRON (76%)	'000 TONS	AUG	221.4	+ 6.6	+ 9.0	- 3.6
STEEL INGOTS (76%)	'000 TONS	SEPT.	227.7	+ 5.2	+ 7.7	- 4.1
REFINED NICKEL (100%)	MILLION LBS	AUG.	23.8	+ 2.3	- 3.3	+ 15.0
AUTOMOBILES (98%)	('000)	AUG.	22.9	- 3.7	+ 4.7	- 33.4
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS (87%)	INDEX	AUG.	330.0	- 22.7	+ 16.2	+ 7.5
TELEVISION SETS	('000)	AUG.	8.5	+ 490	+ 844	+ 34.9
NEWSPRINT (30%)	'000 TONS	AUG.	486.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	MILLION KWH	SEPT.	1,750	+ 6.0	+ 7.2	+ 2.8
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 CARS	OCT.	224.1	- 3.7	*	- 2.9
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1949 = 100)	INDEX	OCT.	116.0	+ 3.3	- 0.9	- 0.1
COST OF LIVING INDEX	INDEX	OCT.	185.0	+ 2.7	- 2.8	- 0.8
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX	INDEX	SEPT.	222.1	- 5.3	- 7.5	- 0.8
FARM PRICE INDEX (ONTARIO)	INDEX	SEPT.	279.4	- 7.5	- 12.7	- 4.8
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ MILLION	SEPT.	350.7	+ 4.7	+ 3.8	- 0.1
GROCERY AND COMBINATION	\$ MILLION	SEPT.	59.7	+ 7.7	- 1.0	- 7.2
DEPARTMENT STORES	\$ MILLION	SEPT.	30.9	+ 5.8	+ 17.4	+ 25.7
DEPARTMENT STORES	\$ MILLION	OCT.	*	*	+ 22.2	*
GARAGE & FILLING STATIONS	\$ MILLION	SEPT.	20.5	+ 4.2	- 0.8	- 6.4
LUMBER AND BLDG. MATERIAL	\$ MILLION	SEPT.	16.7	+ 3.5	+ 16.8	+ 8.3
FURNITURE	\$ MILLION	SEPT.	7.2	+ 12.7	+ 21.6	+ 7.2
APPLIANCE & RADIO	\$ MILLION	SEPT.	6.5	+ 7.4	+ 49.7	+ 25.0
NEW MOTOR VEHICLES:						
SOLD	('000)	SEPT.	13.1	- 0.5	+ 29.3	+ 45.6
FINANCED	('000)	SEPT.	5.3	+ 30.5	+ 62.6	+ 20.4

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1952/51	1952/51	MONTH
				+ OR -	+ OR -	+ OR -
				%	%	%
8. CONSTRUCTION:						
CONTRACTS AWARDED:						
TOTAL	\$ MILLION	OCT.	98.2	- 28.6	+ 60.9	+ 42.9
RESIDENTIAL	\$ MILLION	OCT.	23.1	+ 1.2	+ 77.4	+ 29.8
BUSINESS	\$ MILLION	OCT.	22.1	- 3.3	+ 4.8	- 22.5
INDUSTRIAL	\$ MILLION	OCT.	10.6	- 41.2	- 26.8	- 37.3
ENGINEERING	\$ MILLION	OCT.	42.4	- 51.5	+ 41.8	+ 68.5
HOUSING:						
STARTS	No.	AUG.	3,716	- 9.5	+ 55.9	+ 26.0
COMPLETIONS	No.	AUG.	2,619	- 11.0	+ 1.1	+ 52.1
GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS INDEX (CANADA)		SEPT.	288.3	- 0.7	- 1.0	NC
RESIDENTIAL BLDG. MATERIALS INDEX (CANADA)		SEPT.	284.6	+ 0.2	- 2.1	NC
9. FINANCIAL:						
CHEQUES CASHED	\$ MILLION	SEPT.	4,098	+ 11.7	+ 16.8	+ 1.6
LIFE INSURANCE SALES	\$ MILLION	SEPT.	55.23	+ 11.0	+ 24.2	+ 16.9
INDUSTRIAL STOCK	INDEX	OCT.	313.1	- 2.3	- 11.4	- 3.2

NOTE:

ALL INDICATORS REFER TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED AS IN SECTIONS 3 AND 6.

ALL INDEXES ARE CALCULATED ON THE BASE 1935-39 = 100 EXCEPT:

- (1) THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN SECTIONS 1 AND 2 ON THE BASE 1939 = 100,
- (2) THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN SECTION 6 ON THE BASE 1949 = 100, AND,
- (3) THE INDUSTRIAL STOCK INDEX BASED ON THE LAST HALF OF 1933 = 100.

THESE INDICATORS ARE COMPUTED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS EXCEPT: (1) CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, IN SECTION 8 ISSUED BY MACLEAN BUILDING REPORTS LTD., AND (2) THE INDEX OF ACTIVITY OF TWENTY INDUSTRIAL STOCKS IN SECTION 9, AS REPORTED BY THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE FIGURES IN THE BRACKETS IN SECTION 3 REFER TO THE ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURED IN ONTARIO.

* NOT AVAILABLE

NC NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

REGION	WEIGHT	DATE	EMPLOYMENT	SEP./52	PAYROLLS	SEP./52	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES	SEP./52
				SEP./51 + OR - %		SEP./51 + OR - %		SEP./51 + OR - %
1. METROPOLITAN (HALTON, PEEL, YORK)	35.2	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	196.3 200.1 202.6		436.9 474.4 484.3		54.34 58.26 58.73	
				+ 3.2		+10.9		+ 4.39
2. BURLINGTON (BRANT., WENT., BURLINGTON)	13.4	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	203.2 198.3 197.5		485.5 516.4 511.0		56.53 61.62 61.19	
				- 2.8		+ 5.2		+ 4.66
3. NIAGARA (LINCOLN, WELLAND)	7.3	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	223.4 219.3 233.6		543.8 581.5 605.8		59.78 65.13 63.71	
				+ 4.6		+ 11.4		+ 3.93
4. LAKE ERIE (HALDIMAND, NORFOLK)	0.5	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	129.4 121.4 147.6		324.7 321.6 414.3		46.65 49.26 52.22	
				+14.1		+27.6		+ 5.57
5. UPPER THAMES (ELGIN, MIDD., OXFORD)	4.6	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	189.9 188.2 191.5		439.1 456.8 466.6		50.93 53.44 53.65	
				+ 0.8		+ 6.3		+ 2.72
6. BORDER (ESSEX, KENT)	8.0	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	218.3 221.0 224.1		465.2 532.3 535.4		57.17 64.61 64.10	
				+ 2.6		+15.1		+ 6.93
7. ST. CLAIR R. (LAMBTON)	1.6	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	270.1 302.0 286.1		541.6 672.3 666.3		68.32 65.19 68.17	
				+ 5.9		+23.0		- 0.15
8. UPPER GRAND R. (PERTH, WATER., WELLINGTON)	7.2	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	161.3 152.5 154.7		380.7 391.2 403.4		47.63 51.76 52.63	
				- 4.1		+ 6.0		+ 5.00
9. BLUE WATER (BRUCE, DUFF., GREY HURON, SIMCOE)	2.3	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	184.8 189.2 191.9		448.8 494.6 516.4		42.79 46.07 47.43	
				+ 3.8		+15.1		+ 4.64
10. KAWARTHA (DURHAM, ONT., PETER VIC., NORTHUMB'L'D)	5.3	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	217.2 215.9 221.6		554.6 590.0 626.2		56.78 60.78 62.83	
				+ 2.0		+ 12.9		+ 6.05
11. QUINTE (FRONT., HAST., LENN & ADD., PRINCE EDWARD.)	2.5	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	323.3 323.0 335.3		801.1 916.0 937.0		46.18 52.86 52.08	
				+ 3.7		+17.0		+ 5.90
12. U. ST. LAWR. (DUN., GLEN., GREN., LEEDS, STORMONT)	2.0	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	164.3 150.7 152.2		411.5 379.4 394.8		51.82 52.09 53.67	
				- 7.4		- 4.1		+ 1.85

REGION	WEIGHT	DATE	EMPLOYMENT	SEP./52	PAYROLLS	SEP./52	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES	SEP./52
				SEP./51 + OR - %		SEP./51 + OR - %		SEP./51 + OR - %
13. OTTAWA V. (CARL., LAN., PRES., REN., RUSSELL)	3.1	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	171.5 174.8 173.9		362.3 401.5 394.7		47.42 51.21 50.61	
				+ 1.4		+ 8.9		+ 3.19
14. HIGHLANDS (HAL, MUSKOKA, NIP., PARRY S.)	0.6	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	202.8 196.9 199.8		453.8 464.5 478.8		47.98 50.63 51.42	
				- 1.5		+ 5.5		+ 3.44
15. CLAY BELT (COCHRANE, TIMISKAMING)	0.9	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	199.2 191.9 194.2		497.9 474.2 471.5		66.64 65.63 64.47	
				- 2.5		- 5.3		- 2.17
16. NICKEL RANGE (MANITOULIN, SUDBURY)	1.8	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	215.3 227.7 229.5		462.7 529.3 536.0		65.41 70.78 71.14	
				+ 6.6		+15.8		+ 5.73
17. SAULT (ALGOMA)	1.6	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	225.6 228.8 229.9		472.8 545.4 540.3		58.07 66.02 65.11	
				+ 1.9		+14.3		+ 7.04
18. LAKEHEAD (KENORA, RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY)	2.1	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	258.9 289.3 266.8		603.8 669.9 624.5		65.69 65.23 65.94	
				+ 3.1		+ 3.4		+ 0.25

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. BORDER (SALT, NATURAL GAS)	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	135.3 142.1 144.3			278.3 316.1 319.6		55.21 59.71 59.46	
			+ 6.7			+14.8		+ 4.25
15. CLAY BELT (GOLD, SILVER)	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	66.3 77.6 77.4			108.7 137.2 135.6		57.09 61.56 60.94	
			+16.7			+ 24.7		+ 3.85
16. NICKEL RANGE (NICKEL, COPPER, GOLD, SILVER)	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	158.4 156.6 155.9			329.0 348.5 350.3		66.09 70.77 71.49	
			- 2.2			+ 6.5		+ 5.40
17. SAULT (IRON ORE)	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	175.9 194.5 191.0			349.6 427.8 483.1		64.55 71.42 82.14	
			+ 8.6			+38.2		+17.59
18. LAKEHEAD (GOLD, IRON ORE)	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	74.3 76.6 76.4			141.6 159.6 162.9		64.19 70.16 71.87	
			+ 2.8			+15.0		+ 7.68
19. JAMES BAY (GOLD, SILVER)	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	93.1 80.7 79.9			163.2 142.7 141.3		61.24 61.81 61.79	
			-14.2			-13.4		+ 0.55
ALL AREAS	SEP.1/51 AUG.1/52 SEP.1/52	98.8 106.8 106.4			179.4 205.7 206.7		61.53 65.67 66.21	
			+ 7.7			+15.2		+ 4.68

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT NOVEMBER 1, 1951 AND OCTOBER 30, 1952.

REGION	UNFILLED VACANCIES		UNPLACED APPLICANTS		RATIO OF II TO I	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. METROPOLITAN	6,480	3,752	10,866	16,675	1.7	4.4
2. BURLINGTON	707	649	5,899	7,441	8.3	11.5
3. NIAGARA	302	334	3,169	2,987	10.5	8.9
4. LAKE ERIE	183	55	359	261	2.0	4.7
5. UPPER THAMES R.	992	764	2,169	2,636	2.2	3.5
6. BORDER	504	304	5,496	7,382	10.9	24.3
7. ST. CLAIR RIVER	65	97	511	592	7.9	6.1
8. UPPER GRAND RIVER	643	420	1,494	2,839	2.3	6.8
9. BLUE WATER	292	444	2,268	1,838	7.8	4.1
10. KAWARTHA	256	210	2,477	3,046	9.7	14.5
11. QUINTE	312	305	1,458	1,247	4.7	4.1
12. UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	85	208	1,150	1,395	13.5	6.7
13. OTTAWA VALLEY	1,210	2,761	3,058	2,649	2.5	1.0
14. HIGHLANDS	179	489	1,308	616	7.3	1.3
15. CLAY BELT	152	1,948	1,317	840	8.7	0.4
16. NICKEL RANGE	113	751	762	469	6.7	0.6
17. SAULT	90	625	443	382	4.9	0.6
18. LAKEHEAD	203	6,478	2,105	948	10.4	0.1
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TOTAL	12,768	20,594	46,309	54,243	3.6	2.6
EXEC. & PROF.	395	427	350	503	0.9	1.2
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GRAND TOTAL	13,163	21,021	46,659	54,746	3.5	2.6
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ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52 (1)

DATE	1950	1951	1952
JANUARY	65,800	55,750	93,900
FEBRUARY	94,800	72,400	113,600
MARCH	94,400	67,200	115,500
APRIL	102,200	60,600	114,900
MAY	89,200	51,500	89,200
JUNE	57,400	38,300	66,800
JULY	50,800	40,700	57,600
AUGUST	40,500	37,900	53,000
SEPTEMBER	41,700	39,400	46,000
OCTOBER	35,400	44,900	43,300
NOVEMBER	39,800	54,700	46,600
DECEMBER	48,200	74,500	

(1) UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES, AS INDICATED BY THE NUMBER OF UNPLACED APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT, ARE REPORTED BY THE VARIOUS OFFICES OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION.

ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE IN CENTRES
OF 10,000 POPULATION AND OVER - 1951 CENSUS

	AS A % OF POPULATION				AS A % OF POPULATION		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
BARRIE	3,600	1,178	4,778	ORILLIA	3,461	1,253	4,714
BELLEVILLE	5,822	2,582	8,404	OSHAWA	14,554	3,829	18,383
BRANTFORD	11,597	4,569	16,166	OTTAWA	57,884	29,727	87,611
BROCKVILLE	3,558	1,582	5,140	OWEN SOUND	4,671	1,800	6,471
CHATHAM	6,314	2,513	8,827	PEMBROKE	3,751	1,289	5,040
CORNWALL	4,746	2,062	6,808	PETERBOROUGH	11,290	4,640	15,930
EASTVIEW	3,848	1,174	5,022	PORT ARTHUR	9,538	2,450	11,988
FOREST HILL	4,379	1,927	6,306	ST. CATH'S.	12,289	4,046	16,335
FORT WILLIAM	10,747	2,886	13,633	ST. THOMAS	5,327	2,061	7,388
GALT	6,039	2,470	8,509	SARNIA	11,170	3,220	14,390
GUELPH	8,331	3,722	12,053	S. S. MARIE	10,707	2,608	13,315
HAMILTON	68,845	26,280	95,125	STRATFORD	5,620	1,926	7,546
KINGSTON	10,073	4,618	14,691	SUDBURY	14,142	3,082	17,224
KITCHENER	14,828	6,960	21,788	TIMMINS	8,103	1,747	9,850
LEASIDE	5,077	1,671	6,748	TORONTO	226,617	111,970	338,587
LONDON	29,317	13,839	43,156	TRENTON	2,930	963	3,893
MIMICO	3,797	1,463	5,260	WATERLOO	3,903	1,432	5,335
NEW TORONTO	3,449	1,277	4,726	WELLAND	5,001	1,533	6,534
NIAGARA FALLS	7,788	2,879	10,667	WINDSOR	39,713	12,149	51,862
NORTH BAY	5,173	1,639	6,812	WOODSTOCK	4,836	2,161	6,997

SOURCE: DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, NINTH CENSUS OF CANADA.



THOROLD BOARD OF TRADE 1941
Scale 4 miles = 1 inch

LAKE ERIE

LAKE ONTARIO

STATE

YORK

GRAND ISLAND

NEW

BUFFALO

THE NIAGARA REGION

INTRODUCTION:

THE NIAGARA REGION, ONTARIO'S MOST HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED AREA, COMPRISES THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND IN THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE NIAGARA PENINSULA. BORDERED ON THREE SIDES BY WATER, LAKE ONTARIO, THE NIAGARA RIVER AND LAKE ERIE, THIS REGION OCCUPIES A HIGHLY STRATEGIC POSITION WITH RESPECT TO THE REST OF THE PROVINCE AND TO THE UNITED STATES WHICH IT ADJOINS. THIS REGION IS SITUATED ON THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE ACROSS SOUTHERN ONTARIO FROM DETROIT TO BUFFALO SERVED BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL, RAILWAY AND NUMBER 3 PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY. THE MILD CLIMATE OF THE AREA TOGETHER WITH ITS NATURAL SCENIC BEAUTY FORM THE BASIS OF A TOURIST INDUSTRY WITH AN ESTIMATED ANNUAL REVENUE OF \$30,000,000 FROM SOME 8,000,000 VISITORS. ITS PROXIMITY TO THE UNITED STATES AND ITS CENTRAL POSITION WITH RESPECT TO THE REST OF ONTARIO HAS MADE THIS REGION THE LEADING POINT OF ENTRY INTO CANADA FOR MOTOR VEHICLES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE NIAGARA FALLS IN ADDITION TO BEING A SCENIC WONDER, IS ALSO THE SOURCE OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER TO THE AMOUNT OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 HORSEPOWER. THE PRESENT HYDRO EXPANSION PROGRAMME TO BE COMPLETED AROUND 1957 WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE THIS CAPACITY AND GIVE ONTARIO THE LARGEST SUPPLY OF WATERPOWER PRODUCED AT ANY SINGLE SITE IN THE WORLD. THE PRESENCE OF THE FALLS IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, OF COURSE, MADE NECESSARY THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SUCCESSION OF CANALS CULMINATING IN THE WELLAND SHIP CANAL WHICH WAS OPENED IN 1932. THIS CANAL HAS THE LARGEST SINGLE CANAL LOCK IN THE WORLD. WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE CANAL, OCEAN-GOING VESSELS WERE ABLE TO "GO UP THE MOUNTAIN" AND IT BECAME A VITAL LINK IN THE EXTENSIVE NETWORK OF WATERWAYS FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE TO THE HEAD OF THE LAKES.

HERE, IN THE ENORMOUS WATERPOWER RESOURCES AND UNEXCELLED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES MADE POSSIBLE, IN PART, BY A HIGHLY STRATEGIC LOCATION, LIES THE SECRET OF THE WEALTH OF THE NIAGARA REGION. THESE FACTORS WERE BASIC TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY.

APART FROM THE SCENIC GRANDEUR OF NIAGARA FALLS, THIS REGION IS PROBABLY BEST-KNOWN FOR ITS FRUIT ORCHARDS. WHILE MOST OF THE PROVINCES PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES AND PLUMS ARE GROWN IN THIS REGION, THE VALUE OF THIS PRODUCTION IS GREATLY OVERSHADOWED BY THAT OF MANUFACTURING.

THE HISTORY OF THE NIAGARA REGION HAS BEEN CHARACTERIZED BY WAR, REBELLION AND POLITICAL EVENTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE. ITS STRATEGIC LOCATION BROUGHT THE REGION INTO PROMINENCE EVEN IN THE EARLY DAYS WHEN THE FRENCH EXPLORER LA SALLE CONSTRUCTED A STOCKADE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE NIAGARA RIVER, LATER KNOWN AS FORT NIAGARA THE MOST IMPORTANT OUTPOST IN WESTERN CANADA AT THAT TIME. THIS SITE SERVED AS THE GATEWAY TO THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT AND FORMED AN IMPORTANT LINK IN THE LINE OF FRENCH FORTS EXTENDING AS FAR SOUTH AS MEXICO. DURING AND AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR, SOME 1,200 FAMILIES TOOK UP RESIDENCE IN THE AREA. THEIR INDEPENDENT SPIRIT AND INTENSE LOYALTY TO THE CROWN HELPED TO BRING ABOUT THE PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT OF 1791 WHICH DIVIDED THE COUNTRY INTO UPPER AND LOWER CANADA. NEWARK (NOW NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE) WAS THE SITE OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA WHICH WAS OPENED BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE IN 1792. THE REGION'S STRATEGIC POSITION DURING THE WAR OF 1812-14 BROUGHT ABOUT ITS ALMOST COMPLETE DEVASTATION AND PLACES SUCH AS QUEENSTON HEIGHTS AND LUNDY'S LANE BECAME THE NAMES OF FAMOUS BATTLEFIELDS. THIS AREA ALSO FIGURED IN THE REBELLION OF 1837 AND LATER IN THE FENIAN RAIDS OF 1866. THUS, THE SAME FACTOR OF STRATEGIC LOCATION WHICH OFTEN RETARDED THE REGION'S EARLY GROWTH LATER BECAME ONE OF THE BASES OF ITS INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH.

OCCUPYING THE SMALLEST LAND AREA OF ANY REGION IN THE PROVINCE, VIZ., 719 SQUARE MILES, THE NIAGARA ZONE CONTAINS A POPULATION OF 212,599 PERSONS (1951 CENSUS)

OR 4.6% OF THE ONTARIO TOTAL. THIS REGION LEADS ALL OTHERS IN THE PROVINCE WITH AN INTERCENSAL POPULATION INCREASE OF 33.8%, GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE ONTARIO AVERAGE OF 21.4%. LINCOLN, THE SMALLEST COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE (332 SQUARE MILES) HAS A POPULATION OF 89,366 PERSONS AND SHOWED THE THIRD LARGEST INCREASE OF ALL COUNTIES OVER THE PAST DECADE (EXCEEDED ONLY BY PEEL AND HALTON COUNTIES). WELLAND COUNTY, WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 123,233 PERSONS, RANKS THIRD AMONG THE COUNTIES OF ONTARIO IN DENSITY OF POPULATION, CONTAINING 318.43 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.

WITH APPROXIMATELY EQUAL NUMBERS IN 1881 OF SOME 31,000 PERSONS EACH, THE POPULATION TODAY IN WELLAND IS FOUR TIMES THAT IN 1881 AND IN LINCOLN, THREE TIMES. THE GREATEST PERIOD OF GROWTH IN THE REGION WAS RECORDED IN 1901-21 WHEN THE POPULATION INCREASED 85.5%. IN THE DECADE 1901-11 THIS PREVIOUSLY RURAL REGION GAINED AN URBAN MAJORITY WITH A JUMP OF 49.9% IN THAT CATEGORY CONTRASTED TO A 5.4% INCREASE IN THE RURAL FIGURES. INDICATIVE OF THE RURAL TO URBAN CHANGE-OVER IN THAT DECADE IS THE GROWTH OF SUCH CENTRES AS WELLAND AND NIAGARA FALLS SHOWING 185.5% AND 117.9% INCREASES, RESPECTIVELY. TODAY, THE REGION IS HIGHLY URBANIZED, NAMELY 67.1% OF THE REGIONAL POPULATION. WELLAND COUNTY IS MORE URBAN THAN LINCOLN, THE URBAN TO RURAL RATIO IN THE FORMER BEING 2.8 TO 1 AND IN THE LATTER 1.4 TO 1.

WITHIN THE REGION ARE TEN CENTRES WITH A POPULATION OF 2,500 PERSONS AND OVER. ST. CATHARINES (37,984), NIAGARA FALLS (22,874) AND WELLAND (15,382) ARE THE LARGEST URBAN CENTRES. HOWEVER, THE SMALLER CENTRES OF MERRITON AND PORT DALHOUSIE WITH INTERCENSAL INCREASES OF 58% AND 52%, RESPECTIVELY HAVE SHOWN THE GREATEST JUMPS IN POPULATION FOLLOWED BY HUMBERSTONE (31%), ST. CATHARINES (25%) AND WELLAND (23%).

MANUFACTURING

THE SIZE OF THE NIAGARA REGION IS BY NO MEANS AN ACCURATE INDICATOR OF ITS IMPORTANCE AS A MANUFACTURING AREA. THE PER CAPITA GROSS VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN THE AREA, \$2,570.80 IN 1949, IS HIGHER THAN IN ANY OTHER REGION IN ONTARIO. THE PRODUCTS FROM NIAGARA MILLS AND FACTORIES WHICH RANGE FROM PIG IRON TO FLOUR AND CANNED FRUIT ACCOUNTED FOR 8.1% OF THE VALUE OF THE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN THE WHOLE PROVINCE. THE HEAVY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS: REFINED NICKEL, TOOL AND MACHINE STEELS, STAINLESS STEEL, PIG IRON AND FERRO-ALLOYS, HEAVY STEEL FABRICATION INCLUDING SHIP BUILDING, CHEMICALS, ABRASIVES AND PULP PRODUCTS ARE PRODUCERS' GOODS VITAL TO THE NATION. IN ADDITION TO THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURING FORMS THE BACKBONE OF THE REGION'S ECONOMY. MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS, \$102.0 MILLION IN 1950, ARE BY FAR THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INCOME, WHILE ESTIMATED NET FARM INCOME AND MINING PAYROLLS EACH ACCOUNT FOR LESS THAN ONE-TENTH OF THE MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS.

SEVERAL FACTORS SUCH AS THE MIGHTY HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENTS AND THE WELLAND SHIP CANAL HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING IN A TECHNOLOGICAL SENSE, BUT THE STRATEGIC LOCATION OF NIAGARA WITH RESPECT TO POPULOUS AREAS PROVIDES PROXIMATE MARKETS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND CONSUMER GOODS. A ONE-HUNDRED-MILE RADIUS FROM NIAGARA FALLS BY RAILROAD OR HIGHWAY ON THE CANADIAN SIDE COMPASSES AN AREA WITH OVER 2,100,000 POPULATION. OF FURTHER IMPORTANCE TO THE NIAGARA REGION IS THE FACT THAT THIS SURROUNDING AREA ACCOUNTS FOR MORE THAN 60% OF ONTARIO'S MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, AND ALMOST 30% OF THE NATION'S, IN TERMS OF GROSS VALUE IN 1949. THESE INDUSTRIES PROVIDE A MARKET FOR THE LIGHT AND HEAVY METAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER PRODUCERS GOODS MADE AT NIAGARA.

THE REGION HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY FORTUNATE WITH RESPECT TO TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. THE LOCATION OF THE NIAGARA RIVER AS A CONVENIENT POINT OF ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES HAS MEANT A FUNNELLING OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE THROUGH THE REGION RESULTING IN A NETWORK OF RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS WHICH SERVE LOCAL INDUSTRIES IN ADDITION TO INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC.

THE WELLAND CANAL HAS BEEN A LINK IN GREAT LAKES SHIPPING AND A FACTOR INFLUENCING THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES IN THE NIAGARA REGION SINCE 1829. THE EXCELLENT DOCKING FACILITIES OFFERED BY AN INLAND WATERWAY SHELTERED FROM LAKE STORMS AND DEEP ENOUGH FOR FREIGHTERS ARE IMPORTANT FOR INDUSTRIES WHICH UTILIZE LARGE QUANTITIES OF RAW MATERIAL THAT CAN BE TRANSPORTED ECONOMICALLY BY WATER, SUCH AS PULP LOGS, COAL AND ORE. THE FACT THAT ALL THE IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING CENTRES IN THE REGION EXCEPT NIAGARA FALLS AND PERHAPS FORT ERIE ARE LOCATED IN PROXIMITY TO THE CANAL SUGGESTS ITS IMPORTANCE. WAY TRAFFIC ON THE CANAL IN 1951 ACCOUNTED FOR 11% OF TOTAL WAY AND THROUGH CARGO TONNAGE. OF THE WAY CARGO RECEIVED, PULPWOOD RANKED FIRST WITH 392,000 TONS FOLLOWED BY SOFT COAL, 390,000 TONS AND WHEAT, 346,000 TONS. OTHER CARGOES LANDED INCLUDE OIL, GASOLINE AND IRON ORE; AND 147,000 TONS OF NEWSPRINT AND 145,000 TONS OF STONE WERE SHIPPED TO OTHER PORTS. PAPER COMPANIES IN THOROLD AND MERRITTON LOCATED ALONG THE OLD CANAL USE LAKE SHIPPING NOT ONLY FOR PULP LOGS AND FUEL BUT ALSO TO MARKET NEWSPRINT IN THE MID-WESTERN STATES. FOR OTHER INDUSTRIES THE CANAL SERVES AS A METHOD OF IMPORTING COAL, OIL AND WHEAT.

IT IS POSSIBLE TO OVERESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE OF HYDRO-ELECTRICITY AS A FACTOR INFLUENCING THE LOCATION OF GENERAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, SINCE ALTERNATING CURRENT CAN NOW BE TRANSMITTED ECONOMICALLY OVER LONG DISTANCES AT HIGH VOLTAGE. THE COST OF POWER TO NIAGARA FALLS AND THE CITY OF WELLAND FOR EXAMPLE, WAS \$28.40 AND \$30.80 RESPECTIVELY PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR THE FOURTEEN MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1950, WHILE THE RATE FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON WAS ONLY \$33.10. NEVERTHELESS, WHERE ELECTRICITY IS CONSUMED IN UNUSUALLY LARGE QUANTITIES AS IN ELECTRIC FURNACES AND METAL REFINING, AN ADEQUATE SOURCE OF POWER NEAR AT HAND IS ESSENTIAL. THE ELECTRICITY GENERATED AT NIAGARA HAS ATTRACTED STEEL AND ABRASIVE MANUFACTURERS WHO REQUIRE ELECTRIC FURNACES AND CHEMICAL AND METAL REFINING COMPANIES WITH HEAVY ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS. TWENTY-FIVE COMPANIES IN THE REGION HAVE INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS WITH THE HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO TO SUPPLY INDUSTRIAL POWER. DIRECT INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS CONSUMED 81.7% OF THE 2,547.1 MILLION KILOWATTS USED IN 1950 BY THE REGION WHICH RANKS SECOND IN THE PROVINCE FOR TOTAL HYDRO CONSUMPTION.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, IN TERMS OF THE GROSS VALUE OF THEIR PRODUCTS, ARE THE NICKEL REFINING AND THE HEAVY STEEL INDUSTRIES LOCATED PRINCIPALLY IN PORT COLBORNE AND WELLAND. THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OPERATES THE LARGEST NICKEL REFINERY IN THE WORLD IN PORT COLBORNE, CANADA FURNACES AT PORT COLBORNE PRODUCE PIG IRON AND FERRO-ALLOYS FROM TWO BLAST FURNACES WITH A CAPACITY OF 223,000 TONS ANNUALLY. TWO PLANTS IN WELLAND (CITY) PRODUCE STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS FROM NINE ELECTRIC FURNACES WITH A COMBINED ANNUAL CAPACITY OF 175,000 TONS. ONE OF THESE COMPANIES, ATLAS STEEL, HAS PIONEERED THE DEVELOPMENT OF STAINLESS STEEL, AND IS CANADA'S SOLE PRODUCER OF STAINLESS STEEL SHEETS AND BARS. ATLAS STEEL ALSO EXPECTS TO INSTALL A MACHINE FOR THE CONTINUOUS COMMERCIAL CASTING OF STEEL, THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN CANADA. FIVE OTHER COMPANIES IN THE REGION MANUFACTURE IRON CASTINGS, AND SEVERAL OTHERS, CHIEFLY IN WELLAND AND ADJOINING CROWLAND TOWNSHIP SPECIALIZE IN HEAVY IRON FABRICATION, INCLUDING PAGE-HERSEY TUBES WHICH MANUFACTURES SIXTEEN INCH PIPE FOR THE ALBERTA-GREAT LAKES OIL PIPELINE. IN THE DECADE 1939-1949 THE GROSS VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS OF THE CITY OF WELLAND INCREASED FROM \$18.7 MILLION TO \$91.9 MILLION OF 391.4% COMPARING FAVOURABLY WITH 249.7% INCREASE RECORDED IN THE PROVINCE AS A WHOLE, AND INDICATING THE RAPID RATE OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE AREA.

DIVERSIFIED LIGHT INDUSTRY, PARTICULARLY METAL FABRICATION, IS CHARACTERISTIC OF ST. CATHARINES, THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CENTRE IN THE REGION. OVER 55% OF THE 29,912 EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE GREATER ST. CATHARINES AREA MAKE AUTOMOBILE PARTS OR STEEL FABRICATED PRODUCTS INCLUDING HEAVY MACHINERY AND TOOLS. MACKINNON INDUSTRIES, THE LARGEST EMPLOYER IN THE REGION, WITH OVER 3,400 EMPLOYEES, MANUFACTURES AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS. THREE LARGE COMPANIES MANUFACTURE HEAVY ELECTRICAL APPARATUS WHILE TEXTILES, CANNERIES AND WINERIES ARE ALSO IMPORTANT TO LOCAL INDUSTRY. THOROLD AND MERRITTON, ALMOST ADJACENT TO ST. CATHARINES ARE NOTED FOR THEIR PULP AND PAPER MILLS. FIVE MILLS IN THOROLD INCLUDING THE ONTARIO

PAPER COMPANY WHICH HAS APPROXIMATELY 1,200 EMPLOYEES, EMPLOY 83% OF THE WORKERS IN THE TOWN. HAYES STEEL COMPANY EMPLOYS 57% OF THE WORKERS IN MERRITTON AND TWO PAPER MILLS EMPLOY 35% OF THE 2,000 WORKERS IN THAT TOWN.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY IN NIAGARA FALLS WITH 2,400 EMPLOYEES IN TWO PLANTS, IS AN IMPORTANT MANUFACTURER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS INCLUDING AMMONIUM NITRATE. SEVEN PLANTS PRODUCE ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES IN CANADA, OF WHICH TWO ARE LOCATED IN NIAGARA FALLS, ONE AT CHIPPAWA, AND ONE AT THOROLD, WHERE ADEQUATE POWER IS AVAILABLE FOR FUSING THE ABRASIVES. THESE PLANTS IN THE REGION GIVE RISE TO A \$30 MILLION ABRASIVE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO.

WHEAT UNLOADED FROM LAKE FREIGHTERS AT PORT COLBORNE IS MILLED AT THE MAPLE LEAF FLOUR MILL WHICH COVERS $2\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES AND WHICH HAS AN ADJOINING GRAIN ELEVATOR WITH A CAPACITY OF 2.3 MILLION BUSHELS, SAID TO BE THE LARGEST IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. THE FRUIT GROWN ON THE NARROW STRIP OF LAND NORTH OF THE ESCARPMENT IS PROCESSED IN EIGHTEEN CANNING FACTORIES. DURING THE SEASON, CANNING FACTORIES IN THE VICINITY OF ST. CATHARINES AND NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE EMPLOY AN ESTIMATED 2,300 WORKERS.

SHIP BUILDING, A SMALL BUT IMPORTANT INDUSTRY SUPPLIED WITH STEEL FROM HAMILTON AND WELLAND IS CARRIED ON IN FOUR CENTRES: PORT WELLER, PORT COLBORNE, PORT DALHOUSIE AND HUMDERSTONE. THE WORKS AT PORT WELLER WHICH BUILD LAKE FREIGHTERS EMPLOY APPROXIMATELY 350 WORKERS.

THE REGION SEEMS TO HAVE ATTRACTED MORE THAN ITS SHARE OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION DURING 1951. SEVEN NEW INDUSTRIES WERE ESTABLISHED AND THIRTY-FIVE EXISTING PLANTS ENLARGED THEIR FACILITIES. SEVEN OF THESE PLANT EXPANSIONS WERE EXPECTED TO COST A MILLION DOLLARS, AND THE TOTAL COST OF THESE LARGE EXPANSIONS, BASED ON THE VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED WAS \$29,000,000.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE REGION HAS INCREASED 133.6% SINCE 1939 WHICH IS CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN THE PROVINCIAL INCREASE OF 102.8% OVER THE SAME PERIOD, AND THE MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS INDEX FOR THE REGION IS 605.8 - OVER A SIX-FOLD INCREASE SINCE 1939. THE INDEX OF MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS FOR THE PROVINCE, HOWEVER, IS 506.4 BASED ON 1939-100. THE INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE INDEX FOR METROPOLITAN ST. CATHARINES AVERAGED 238.1 IN 1951, THE HIGHEST OF THE EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN ONTARIO. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE REGION AVERAGED \$60.18, SECOND ONLY TO THE ST. CLAIR RIVER REGION IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO. THE INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE NIAGARA REGION, PARTICULARLY IN ST. CATHARINES HAS MORE THAN PARALLELED A SIMILAR INCREASE IN THE PROVINCE AS A WHOLE OVER THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.

IN SPITE OF A CONTINUOUS INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, THE NIAGARA REGION HAS A HIGH PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS RELATIVE TO THE MORE STABLE MANUFACTURING REGIONS OF THE PROVINCE. WORKERS ENGAGED IN HEAVY INDUSTRY CENTRED ABOUT WELLAND (CITY) AND IN THE LIGHTER INDUSTRY IN ST. CATHARINES ARE AFFECTED IN ADDITION TO THOSE IN THE SEASONAL CANNING AND PRESERVING INDUSTRY. THE STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE CITY OF WELLAND, DEPENDENT ON THE SALE OF MACHINES, TOOLS, AND STRUCTURAL STEEL, IS AFFECTED BY VARIATIONS IN THE LARGE CAPITAL OUTLAYS OF INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT. THE PROPORTION OF UNPLACED APPLICANTS TO THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE IN WELLAND VARIED BETWEEN 7.0% AND 15.2% DURING 1951 AS COMPARED WITH A VARIATION FROM 2.0% TO 4.0% FOR THE WHOLE PROVINCE. THE LARGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO VARIATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT CAUSED BY RAW MATERIAL SHORTAGES AND SEASONAL DEMAND, TEND TO INCREASE THE PROPORTION OF UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ST. CATHARINES. IT VARIED BETWEEN 5.4% AND 11.4% IN 1951. LIKE MOST MANUFACTURING CENTRES, THE INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT IS MOST EVIDENT DURING THE WINTER MONTHS. THE EMPLOYMENT INDEX FOR THE REGION REFLECTS THIS FLUCTUATION WITH A LOW OF 195.4 IN JANUARY AND A HIGH IN OCTOBER, OF 229.6, A SPREAD OF 34.2 POINTS. THE SPREAD IS ACCENTUATED BY THE INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE CANNING INDUSTRY DURING THE EARLY AUTUMN. THE SPREAD FOR THE WHOLE PROVINCE DURING 1951 WAS ONLY 9.8 POINTS.

AGRICULTURE

THE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN THE NIAGARA REGION IS CENTRED IN FRUIT-GROWING WHICH IS CONCENTRATED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE AREA BETWEEN LAKE ONTARIO AND THE NIAGARA ESCARPMENT. THIS FRUIT BELT EXTENDS FROM ONE TO SEVEN MILES INLAND AND PRODUCES AN ESTIMATED EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PEACHES, PLUMS, GRAPES, CHERRIES, ETC. ANNUALLY.

THE FRUIT PRODUCING AREA (MAINLY LINCOLN COUNTY) IS SEPARATED FROM THE REMAINDER OF THE REGION BY THE ESCARPMENT. IN WELLAND COUNTY TO THE SOUTH, GENERAL FARMING PREVAILS. HERE, ON THE CLAY PLAIN, ALMOST EVERY TYPE OF AGRICULTURE IS CARRIED ON RANGING FROM DAIRYING AND LIVESTOCK RAISING TO THE CULTURE OF EARLY VEGETABLES AND SMALL FRUITS. THE HEAVIER SOILS IN THE PLAIN ARE SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE GROWING OF GRAPES, WHEAT, CORN AND BEANS WHILE THE LIGHTER SOILS ARE BETTER SUITED FOR EARLY VEGETABLES, PEACHES, SWEET CHERRIES AND SMALL FRUITS. THE SOUTH-WESTERN CORNER OF THE REGION COMPRISES CONSIDERABLE MARSHLAND WHERE POTATOES, ONIONS AND CELERY ARE GROWN. DAIRY FARMING IS FOUND CHIEFLY ALONG THE BROW OF THE ESCARPMENT. IT IS INTERESTING TO OBSERVE THAT ALTHOUGH THE PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS IS INCREASING CONSTANTLY, IT FALLS FAR SHORT OF SUPPLYING DOMESTIC DEMAND AND THE NECESSARY IMPORT OF FOOD PRODUCTS FROM THE NEIGHBORING COUNTIES HAS MADE THE NIAGARA REGION ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING "DEFICIT AREAS", AGRICULTURALLY SPEAKING. DEMAND FOR FOOD PRODUCTS HAS INCREASED ALONG WITH THE GREAT POPULATION GROWTH AND THE LARGE SEASONAL INFLUX OF TOURISTS. THE AGRICULTURAL BASE FALLS FAR SHORT OF MEETING THESE DEMANDS.

IN THE LIGHTER SOILS AROUND FONTHILL, RIDGEWAY AND RIDGEMOUNT FRUIT AND TRUCK CROPS ARE GROWN. WELLAND COUNTY IS THE HOME OF THREE LARGE NURSERIES WHICH PRODUCE MANY VARIETIES OF NURSERY STOCK. ONE OF THESE IS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. A NUMBER OF SMALLER NURSERIES SPECIALIZE IN ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND SMALL QUANTITIES OF COMMERCIAL STOCK.

THE CHARACTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REGION HAS BEEN LARGELY DETERMINED BY CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, THE PRODUCT OF A SOUTHERLY LOCATION AND WELL ADAPTED SOILS. THE PROXIMITY OF WATER SURROUNDING THE REGION ON THREE SIDES EXERTS A MODERATING EFFECT ON THE CLIMATE AND PROVIDES A GROWING SEASON AMONG THE LONGEST IN THE PROVINCE. THIS IS OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE TO FRUIT FARMING WHERE EVENNESS OF TEMPERATURE IS VITAL.

THE VALUE OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF FRUIT PRODUCTION IN THE REGION IN RELATION TO PROVINCIAL PRODUCTION IS SHOWN IN TABLE 1V A PAGE 18. IT WILL BE SEEN THAT 97.5% OF ONTARIO'S GRAPES, 92.5% OF THE SWEET CHERRIES AND 91.3% OF THE PLUMS COME FROM THE NIAGARA REGION. TOMATOES CONSTITUTE THE MOST IMPORTANT VEGETABLE CROP WHILE LARGE QUANTITIES OF SPINACH ARE ALSO GROWN.

AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED IN A RELATIVELY SMALL AREA FIELD CROPS ARE GROWN ON A VERY SMALL SCALE, TOTAL PRODUCTION AMOUNTING TO ONLY 1.6% OF THE PROVINCIAL OUTPUT. VALUED AT \$5.8 MILLION IN 1951 FIELD CROP PRODUCTION WAS THE LOWEST OF ALL THE REGIONS OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO.

LIVESTOCK IN THE REGION IN 1951 WAS VALUED AT \$8.4 MILLION, OF WHICH 83.8% WAS ATTRIBUTABLE TO CATTLE. AGAIN, REGIONAL PRODUCTION FORMED A VERY SMALL PROPORTION OF THE PROVINCIAL TOTAL.

BY WAY OF SUMMARY, ALTHOUGH THE REGION CONTAINS ONE OF THE MOST INTENSIVE HORTICULTURAL AREAS IN THE PROVINCE, AGRICULTURE AS A WHOLE IS OF COMPARATIVELY MINOR IMPORTANCE. WITH 3.7% OF THE OCCUPIED FARMS IN ONTARIO, THE REGION'S NET FARM INCOME IN 1949 AMOUNTED TO ONLY \$10.5 MILLION OR 2.3% OF THE PROVINCIAL TOTAL. LINCOLN COUNTY WITH ITS FRUIT BELT ACCOUNTS FOR ALMOST \$7 MILLION OF THIS TOTAL. THE AVERAGE INCOME PER OCCUPIED FARM AS WELL AS THE PER CAPITA FARM INCOME ARE WELL BELOW THE PROVINCIAL AVERAGE.

MINING

MINING HAS BEEN RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT AS A SOURCE OF INCOME IN THE NIAGARA REGION. THE MINING PAYROLLS AMOUNTED TO ONLY \$1,214,414 DURING 1950 AS COMPARED WITH \$101,989,043 IN MANUFACTURING. EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN MINING NUMBERED 1,970 IN THE SAME YEAR, LESS THAN THREE PER CENT OF THE ESTIMATED LABOUR FORCE IN THE REGION. THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES HAS INCREASED FROM 1,831 IN 1949, HOWEVER, BUT THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS DECLINED FROM FORTY-FIVE TO TWENTY-THREE OVER THE SAME PERIOD.

WHILE MINING PAYROLLS PROVIDE ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF THE TOTAL INCOME, SOME OF THE PRODUCTS ARE VERY IMPORTANT IN THE ECONOMY OF THE PROVINCE. ONE OF THE FIRST NATURAL GAS WELLS IN ONTARIO WAS DRILLED NEAR PORT COLBORNE IN WELLAND COUNTY. SPREADING AROUND THIS POINT, THE FIELD HAS SINCE BECOME AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF GAS FOR THE REGION. IN 1950, FIFTY-EIGHT PRODUCING WELLS WERE DRILLED IN THE FIELD, AND PRODUCTION TOTALLED 548,806,000 CUBIC FEET, 6.9% OF THE PROVINCIAL TOTAL. THE HALDIMAND FIELD EXTENDS INTO CAISTOR AND GAINSBOROUGH TOWNSHIPS OF LINCOLN COUNTY, BUT SEPARATE PRODUCTION FIGURES ARE NOT AVAILABLE SIX PRODUCING WELLS WERE DRILLED IN THAT AREA IN 1950.

CEMENT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MINERAL PRODUCT IN THE REGION, IN TERMS OF GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION,* WHICH, IN 1950, AMOUNTED TO \$2,334,818, 52.3% OF THE VALUE OF ALL MINERAL PRODUCTION. CEMENT WAS ONCE PRODUCED AT QUEENSTON, BUT, AT PRESENT, THE ONLY KILNS ARE LOCATED AT PORT COLBORNE. THE PRODUCTION OF 1,132,582 BARRELS IN 1950 ACCOUNTED FOR 21.3% OF THE CEMENT MADE IN THE PROVINCE. LIMESTONE, ANOTHER IMPORTANT BUILDING MATERIAL, IS MINED ALONG THE NIAGARA ESCARPMENT, PARTICULARLY IN THOROLD TOWNSHIP. POROUS, DARK BLUE NIAGARA LIMESTONE IS FOUND NEAR THE SURFACE. BELOW THAT IS A LAYER OF SHALE, THEN A LAYER OF GREY CLINTON LIMESTONE, WHICH IS QUARRIED EXTENSIVELY BECAUSE OF ITS DURABLE QUALITY. QUARRIES IN WELLAND AND LINCOLN MINED 551,875 AND 227,272 TONS RESPECTIVELY IN 1950, WITH A COMBINED PRODUCTION EQUAL TO 14.8% OF ALL LIMESTONE QUARRIED IN THE PROVINCE.

* EXCLUDING NICKEL REFINING.

HYDRO ELECTRICITY

THE POTENTIAL POWER OF THE HEAD OF WATER BETWEEN CHIPPAWA AND QUEENSTON ON THE NIAGARA RIVER HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF THE REGION. THE EARLY ATTEMPTS TO HARNESS THE POWER OF THE FALLS BY WATERWHEEL SERVED AS THE PHYSICAL BASIS FOR THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT THAT FOLLOWED. WATER FROM THE CATARACT FIRST TURNED AN ELECTRIC GENERATOR IN 1873, AND IN 1881 ELECTRICITY WAS DEVELOPED ON A COMMERCIAL BASIS IN THE UNITED STATES. ONTARIO INDUSTRIALISTS, MINDFUL OF THE ABSENCE OF COAL DEPOSITS IN THE PROVINCE, SAW HYDRO ELECTRICITY AS A SUBSTITUTE SOURCE OF CHEAP POWER FOR EXPANDING INDUSTRIES. THREE POWER PLANTS WERE ERECTED WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF EACH OTHER ON THE CANADIAN SIDE: THE NIAGARA POWER COMPANY, THE ONTARIO POWER COMPANY AND THE ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY. IN 1907 THE HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION WAS ESTABLISHED TO DISTRIBUTE POWER TO MUNICIPALITIES AT COST. THE COMMISSION PURCHASED THE ONTARIO POWER COMPANY'S STATION AT NIAGARA FALLS IN 1917 AND DOUBLED ITS CAPACITY OF 100,000 HORSEPOWER TO MEET THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR POWER, CHIEFLY FROM INDUSTRIES PRODUCING WAR GOODS. THE COMMISSION BEGAN CONSTRUCTION IN THE SAME YEAR ON THE EIGHT-AND-A-HALF-MILE CHIPPAWA POWER CANAL WHICH UTILIZES ALL THE AVAILABLE HEAD OF WATER (327 FEET). SINCE NO SIMILAR CANAL HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD THE PROJECT WAS CITED AS A PRECEDENT IN HYDRO DEVELOPMENT. THE CANAL SUPPLIES WATER TO THE QUEENSTON GENERATING STATION (OR THE SIR ADAM BECK NUMBER ONE AS IT IS NOW KNOWN) WHICH HAS A CAPACITY OF APPROXIMATELY HALF A MILLION HORSEPOWER. HYDRO ENGINEERS HAVE AGAIN DECIDED TO USE NIAGARA WATERS, WHOSE FLOW IS RELATIVELY UNAFFECTED BY SEASONAL CHANGES. CONSTRUCTION ON THE SIR ADAM BECK GENERATING STATION NUMBER TWO BEGAN IN JANUARY 1951 AND FOUR UNITS ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN OPERATION BY 1954. WHEN COMPLETED, THE STATION WILL DEVELOP 1,200,000 HORSEPOWER FROM TWELVE GENERATORS. THE COST IS ESTIMATED AT \$300,000,000.

TABLE 1A - POPULATION AND AREA

- 1951 -

	-----POPULATION-----			POPULATION	
	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	PER SQ. MILE	NO. OF FAMILIES
LINCOLN	37,459	51,907	89,366	269.17	23,395
WELLAND	32,478	90,755	123,233	318.43	31,976
REGION	<u>69,937</u>	<u>142,662</u>	<u>212,599</u>	<u>295.69</u>	<u>55,371</u>

SOURCE - CENSUS OF CANADA, 1951.

TABLE 11A - DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE NIAGARA REGION

- 1949 -

MUNICIPALITY	EMPLOYERS	EMPLOYEES	GROSS VALUE
	No.	No.	OF PRODUCTION
			\$000
<u>LINCOLN COUNTY</u>			
ST. CATHARINES	104	9,899	85,700
MERRITTON	14	2,023	21,212
GRIMSBY	18	597	4,038
BEAMSVILLE	14	174	1,074
OTHERS	<u>41</u>	<u>1,088</u>	<u>10,550</u>
TOTAL	<u>201</u>	<u>13,781</u>	<u>122,574</u>
<u>WELLAND COUNTY</u>			
WELLAND	63	8,061	91,870
NIAGARA FALLS	76	6,163	71,048
THOROLD	25	2,216	32,646
FORT ERIE	16	809	10,543
OTHERS	<u>104</u>	<u>4,939</u>	<u>166,414</u>
TOTAL	284	22,188	372,521
REGION	<u>485</u>	<u>35,969</u>	<u>495,095</u>

SOURCE: DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE 11B - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE NIAGARA REGION

- 1950 -

COUNTY	EMPLOYERS	EMPLOYEES	PAYROLLS
	No.	No.	\$000
LINCOLN	265	14,292	39,995
WELLAND	<u>372</u>	<u>22,599</u>	<u>61,994</u>
REGION	<u>637</u>	<u>36,891</u>	<u>101,989</u>

SOURCE: ONTARIO BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND RESEARCH.

TABLE 111 - MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE NIAGARA REGION
- 1950 -

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	<u>LINCOLN</u>	<u>WELLAND</u>	<u>REGION</u>
NATURAL GAS	-	656	656
PEAT	-	1.29	1.29
CEMENT	-	2,335	2,335
LIMESTONE	637	621	1,258
OTHER PRODUCTS	<u>48</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>83</u>
TOTAL	<u>685</u>	<u>3,776</u>	<u>4,461</u>

SOURCE: ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

TABLE 1V A - ESTIMATED AREA, PRODUCTION AND VALUE
OF FRUIT CROPS IN THE NIAGARA REGION

- 1951 -

<u>FRUIT</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u> ACRES	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>VALUE</u> \$	<u>NIAGARA PRODUCTION</u> <u>AS A % OF ONTARIO</u> %
GRAPES	20,600	42,275 TONS	2,641,342.00	97.5
CHERRIES				
SOUR	2,700	210,665 BU.	1,002,765.40	72.1
SWEET	1,650	52,095 BU.	232,343.70	92.5
PLUMS	5,200	328,265 BU.	341,395.60	91.3
PEACHES	13,000	1,096,725 BU.	2,336,024.25	81.4
PEARS	4,975	432,110 BU.	730,265.90	76.8
STRAWBERRIES	600	1,096,200 QUARTS	219,240.00	11.2
RASPBERRIES	260	378,000 QUARTS	124,740.00	9.1

AVERAGE YEARLY PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS FOR FRUIT CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1951.

SOURCE: ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1951.

TABLE 1V B - SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE NIAGARA REGION

- 1951 -

FARM PRODUCT	LINCOLN	WELLAND	REGION	REGION AS % OF ONTARIO
	\$	\$	\$	%
<u>FIELD CROPS</u>				
FALL WHEAT	541,200	761,900	1,303,100	3.2
HAY	1,517,300	990,800	2,508,100	2.2
BUCKWHEAT	4,300	35,400	39,700	2.2
CORN FOR FODDER	136,300	148,700	285,000	2.2
SPRING WHEAT	8,800	26,100	34,900	1.7
OATS	600,600	616,600	1,217,200	1.7
POTATOES	41,300	95,300	136,600	1.0
OTHER	85,644	231,588	317,232	-
TOTAL	<u>2,935,444</u>	<u>2,906,388</u>	<u>5,841,832</u>	<u>1.6</u>
<u>LIVE STOCK</u>				
GOATS	5,640	2,640	8,280	4.7
HORSES	204,674	187,426	392,100	1.7
CATTLE	3,554,000	3,519,594	7,073,594	1.3
SWINE	521,835	319,014	840,849	1.2
SHEEP	63,678	59,315	122,993	1.0
TOTAL	<u>4,349,827</u>	<u>4,087,989</u>	<u>8,437,816</u>	<u>1.3</u>
<u>POULTRY</u>				
DUCKS	7,863	6,659	14,522	4.9
TURKEYS	53,986	65,759	119,745	3.4
GEESE	6,506	7,417	13,924	2.6
HENS AND CHICKENS	462,891	349,552	812,843	2.5
TOTAL	<u>531,247</u>	<u>249,787</u>	<u>916,034</u>	<u>2.6</u>

SOURCE: ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TABLE V - SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS
THE NIAGARA REGION AS A PERCENTAGE OF ONTARIO

INDICATOR	LINCOLN	WELLAND	REGION
POPULATION (1951)	1.9	2.7	4.6
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS (1949)	1.9	2.7	4.6
NO. OF TAXPAYERS (1949)	1.9	3.0	4.9
TAXPAYERS' INCOME (1949)	1.9	2.9	4.8
NET FARM INCOME (1949)	1.5	0.8	2.3
NO. OF OCCUPIED FARMS (1951)	2.3	1.4	3.7
GROSS VALUE OF MFG. PRODUCTION ('49)	2.0	6.1	8.1
EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING (1950)	2.4	3.7	6.1
PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING (1950)	2.7	4.2	6.9
HYDRO-ELECTRICITY CONSUMED (1950)	-	-	18.8

Economic Review of Ontario

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VOL. 4 DECEMBER, 1952 NO. 12

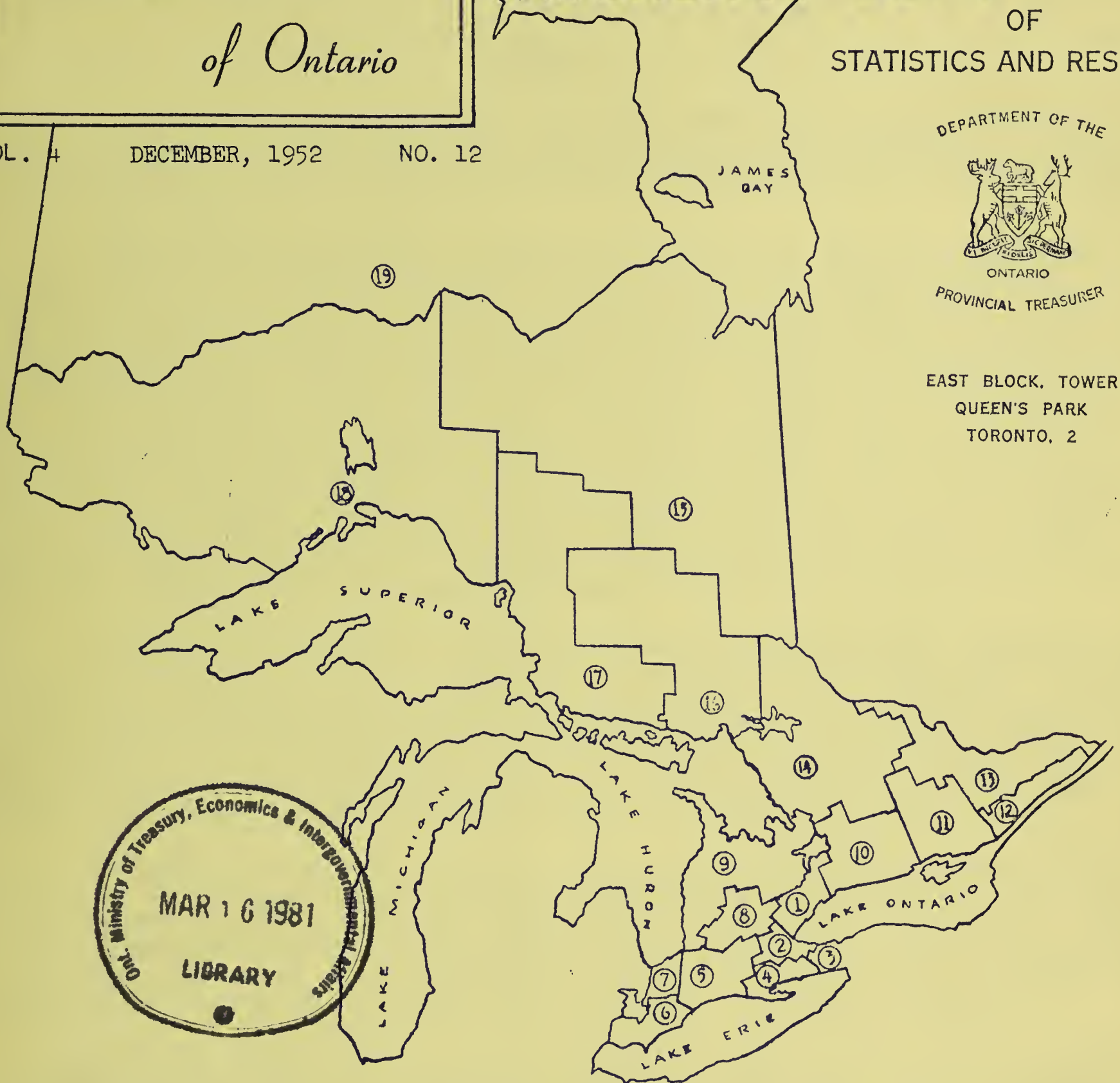
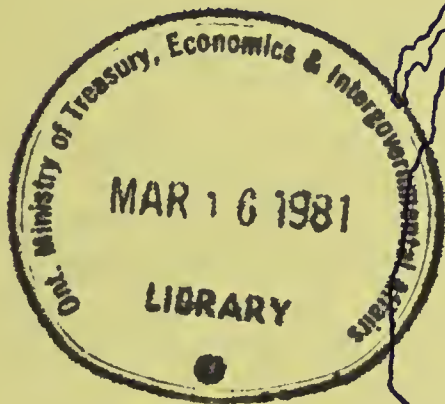
DEPARTMENT OF THE



ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

EAST BLOCK, TOWER
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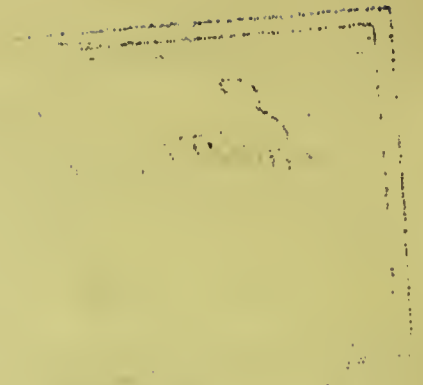
HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C., L.L.D., D.C.L.

PRIME MINISTER

AND

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

1913



SUMMARY

Business activity continues to exceed last year's level in most sections of the economy. Sparked by a continually rising level of retail trade, production has registered further gains. Overall industrial employment and payrolls have remained at a higher level than last year.

Manufacturing employment in October was 3% above the same month last year. All but five Regions of the Province shared in this increase, the exceptions being the Burlington, Lake Erie, Upper St. Lawrence, Clay Belt and Nickel Range zones. Manufacturing payrolls advanced 10.9% over the period, the largest increases being recorded in the St. Clair River (31.5%), Border (20.1%), Quinte (17.8%) and Blue Water (16%) Regions. Average weekly earnings in the Province as a whole as of October 1st were \$60.03. The Nickel Range recorded an average of \$71.80, the highest of any region in the Province. The St. Clair River Region was second with an average of \$68.37. Substantial gains in employment were shown over the year in the motor vehicle parts (16.6%), meat products (13%), and leather goods (8.0%) industries, but these were partially offset by losses in the iron castings (16.5%), cotton yarn (8.7%), and brass and copper products (8.0%) industries. Improved conditions in consumers' durable goods industries this year have been largely responsible for the overall increase in manufacturing employment.

Construction activity has been favoured with excellent weather conditions which made possible the continuance of a high level of operations until a later date this year. The late summer spurt in housing construction has helped to bolster employment generally. The total value of construction contracts awarded in Ontario in the eleven months of 1952 to date stands 28.1% below last year's level. Residential contracts, alone, recorded an increase over the eleven-month period, viz: 4.6%. Residential contracts awarded in November 1952, were 57.6% higher than those recorded in November, 1951.

Among the remaining non-manufacturing industries, a substantial decline in activity over the year was noted in logging. Pulp cutting has been reduced as a result of lower domestic and foreign demand. Employment in mining (other than gold) has shown an 8.9% increase over last year. Employment in the extraction of iron ore in the Sault area is 9.6% ahead of 1951. Average weekly earnings in the latter Region in October were \$75.82, closely followed by the Nickel Range area where the average was \$73.52.

Estimated unemployment in the Province by November 20th had risen to 53,200, an increase of 7,600 since the beginning of the month. This year's total, however, is some 20,000 lower than recorded at this date in 1951. In addition to the 53,200 persons seeking employment, 6,672 others were involved in temporary mass lay-offs, which were largely attributable to the seasonal dislocation in the automotive industry. Favourable weather conditions this Fall have acted to restrain the usual marked seasonal increase in unemployment. In addition, conditions in the consumers' durable goods industries are much better this year than last. It is not expected, therefore, that total unemployment during the winter months will reach the level of last year.

NOTE

Commencing on page eleven of this issue is the second of a series of articles dealing with Ontario's population. The data here presented is based on the 1951 census of population and deals with regional age distribution together with intercensal increases in the various age groups. An estimate of the median age of the population of each region of the Province has also been shown. This is the age such that there are the same number of persons older as there are younger.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1952/51	SAME MONTH 1952/51	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
1. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Oct.	200.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
2. INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Oct.	468.3	+ 10.4	+ 9.3	+ 2.2
3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Sept.	218.8	- 0.4	+ 5.1	+ 4.9
Manufacturing (49%)	Index	Sept.	223.0	- 2.1	+ 4.2	+ 5.6
Durable Goods	Index	Sept.	267.0	- 2.2	+ 4.5	+ 7.9
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Sept.	197.3	- 1.9	+ 4.0	+ 3.9
Pig Iron)	'000 Tons	Sept.	222.7	+ 6.3	+ 4.8	- 0.6
Steel Ingots) (76%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	277.7	+ 5.2	+ 7.7	- 4.1
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million Lbs	Sept.	21.8	+ 1.3	- 6.8	- 6.8
Automobiles (72%)	('000)	Sept.	41.07	NC	+ 37.5	+ 79.7
Electrical Apparatus (87%)	Index	Sept.	*	*	*	*
Television Sets	('000)	Sept.	*	*	*	*
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	461.5	+ 0.6	+ 7.0	- 4.9
4. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Sept.	1,750	+ 6.0	+ 7.2	+ 2.8
5. CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Nov.	216.8	*	*	- 0.3
6. PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	116.1	+ 2.8	- 1.5	NC
Cost of Living Index	Index	Nov.	184.8	+ 2.1	- 3.3	- 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Oct.	221.0	- 5.5	- 7.8	- 0.5
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Oct.	272.7	- 7.9	- 14.2	- 2.6
7. RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Sept.	350.7	+ 4.7	+ 3.8	- 0.1
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Sept.	59.7	+ 7.7	- 1.0	- 7.2
Department Stores	\$ Million	Sept.	30.9	+ 5.8	+ 17.4	+ 25.7
Department Stores	\$ Million	Nov.	*	*	+ 2.9	*
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Sept.	20.5	+ 4.2	- 0.8	- 6.4
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Sept.	16.7	- 3.5	+ 16.8	+ 8.3
Furniture	\$ Million	Sept.	7.2	+ 12.7	+ 21.6	+ 7.2
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Sept.	6.5	+ 7.4	+ 49.7	+ 25.0
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Oct.	12.7	+ 2.2	+ 39.2	- 2.4
Financed	('000)	Oct.	5.7	+ 34.2	+ 74.6	+ 8.5

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1952/51	1952/51	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
8. CONSTRUCTION:						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Nov.	78.5	- 28.1	- 24.2	- 20.1
Residential	\$ Million	Nov.	36.4	+ 4.6	+ 24.7	+ 57.6
Business	\$ Million	Nov.	15.1	- 3.1	NC	- 31.7
Industrial	\$ Million	Nov.	4.6	- 46.0	- 81.5	- 56.6
Engineering	\$ Million	Nov.	22.5	- 49.8	- 34.4	- 46.0
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Sept.	3,359	- 1.7	+ 91.8	- 9.6
Completions	No.	Sept.	2,136	- 23.1	- 13.1	- 18.4
General Building Materials (Canada)	Index	Oct.	289.4	- 0.7	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index	Oct.	284.3	- 0.1	- 2.2	- 0.1
9. FINANCIAL:						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Oct.	4,659	+ 11.0	+ 5.3	+ 13.7
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Oct.	62.72	+ 10.5	+ 6.7	+ 10.5
Industrial Stock	Index	Nov.	272.7	- 7.9	- 14.2	- 2.6

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100,
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The industrial stock index based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by Maclean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

* Not available

NC no significant change

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Oct./52	Payrolls	Oct./52	Average	Oct./52
				Oct./51 + or - %		Oct./51 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	Oct./51 + or - \$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	196.9 203.4 206.5		446.6 485.6 503.7		55.39 58.66 59.93	
				+ 4.9		+12.8		+ 4.54
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	204.0 199.8 200.7		494.7 513.5 524.7		57.36 60.77 61.85	
				- 1.6		+ 6.1		+ 4.49
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	229.6 235.4 234.8		580.9 609.9 619.8		62.15 63.63 64.84	
				+ 2.3		+ 6.7		+ 2.69
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	147.8 148.6 143.7		399.0 416.9 410.9		50.16 52.18 53.21	
				- 2.8		+ 3.0		+ 3.05
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	190.1 191.5 190.9		439.7 466.6 473.9		50.93 53.65 54.68	
				+ 0.4		+ 7.8		+ 3.75
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	214.1 224.1 230.7		457.2 535.4 549.3		57.27 64.10 63.88	
				+ 7.8		+20.1		+ 6.61
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	288.0 286.1 298.3		529.9 666.3 696.6		70.15 68.17 68.37	
				+ 3.6		+31.5		- 1.78
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	157.3 154.7 158.8		379.3 403.7 419.9		48.66 52.65 53.36	
				+ 1.0		+10.7		+ 4.70
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	187.5 193.3 194.1		461.9 519.9 535.7		43.39 47.40 48.65	
				+ 3.5		+16.0		+ 5.26
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	221.4 221.6 228.6		584.5 626.2 651.8		58.72 62.83 63.39	
				+ 3.3		+11.5		+ 4.67
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Lenn.& Add., Prince Edward.)	2.5	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	342.5 340.2 353.6		830.1 942.9 977.9		45.17 51.66 51.55	
				+ 3.2		+17.8		+ 6.38
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	163.3 152.2 154.6		409.5 394.8 396.6		51.88 53.67 53.09	
				- 5.3		- 3.2		+ 1.21

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Oct./52		Oct./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries \$	Oct./52		
				Oct./51		Oct./51			Oct./51		
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	Payrolls		+ or - %	Payrolls	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl., Lan., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	167.6 174.6 176.4		363.1 396.1 405.9			48.63 50.57 51.30			
				+ 5.3		+11.8				+ 2.67	
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	188.1 199.8 199.5		439.1 478.8 479.2			50.06 51.42 51.54		+ 1.48	
				+ 6.1		+ 9.1					
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	187.1 193.7 179.6		487.5 470.6 449.2			69.46 64.52 66.43		- 3.03	
				- 4.0		- 7.9					
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	218.1 218.5 216.7		470.7 510.0 510.8			65.70 71.07 71.80		+ 6.10	
				- 0.6		+ 8.5					
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	219.4 229.9 229.5		492.3 540.3 556.9			62.16 65.11 67.20		+ 5.04	
				+ 4.6		+13.1					
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	267.7 268.0 278.9		637.0 627.1 652.1			67.03 65.93 65.88		- 1.15	
				+ 4.2		+ 2.4					
<u>Ontario</u> (all Areas)	100.0	Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	200.1 203.4 206.2		470.6 507.1 521.8			55.80 59.14 60.03		+ 4.23	
				+ 3.0		+10.9					

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)		Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	140.6 144.3 146.5		286.5 319.6 337.8			56.73 59.46 61.91		+ 5.18
				+ 4.2		+17.9				
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)		Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	73.8 77.6 76.8		125.6 135.7 135.7			59.21 60.88 61.54		+ 2.33
				+ 4.1		+ 8.0				
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)		Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	159.8 166.5 165.8		336.4 374.0 383.1			66.96 71.46 73.52		+ 6.56
				+ 3.8		+13.9				
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)		Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	180.7 191.0 198.0		388.9 483.1 462.3			69.89 82.14 75.82		+ 5.93
				+ 9.6		+18.9				
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)		Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	70.6 76.4 76.2		143.7 162.9 162.8			68.54 71.87 71.97		+ 3.43
				+ 7.9		+13.3				
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)		Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	93.9 80.7 81.6		170.9 145.1 146.0			63.58 62.78 62.52		- 1.06
				-13.1		-14.6				
All Areas		Oct.1/51 Sep.1/52 Oct.1/52	103.1 108.5 107.9		192.1 210.9 212.1			63.17 66.30 67.04		+ 3.87
				+ 4.7		+10.4				

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS IN ONTARIO
BY REGIONS AS AT NOVEMBER 29, 1951 AND NOVEMBER 20, 1952

REGION	I UNFILLED VACANCIES		II UNPLACED APPLICANTS		RATIO OF II TO I	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
1. Metropolitan	5,155	3,091	10,996	20,974	2.1	6.8
2. Burlington	568	517	6,427	8,673	11.3	16.8
3. Niagara	247	270	3,705	4,488	15.0	16.6
4. Lake Erie	178	45	403	333	2.3	7.4
5. Upper Thames R.	1,099	886	2,887	3,848	2.6	4.3
6. Border	257	612	5,218	7,898	20.3	12.9
7. St. Clair River	64	76	548	801	8.6	10.5
8. Upper Grand River	553	347	1,637	3,878	3.0	11.2
9. Blue Water	281	226	2,668	2,875	9.5	12.7
10. Kawartha	217	101	2,986	7,805	13.8	77.3
11. Quinte	265	207	1,813	2,002	6.8	9.7
12. Upper St. Lawrence	98	128	1,677	1,761	17.1	13.8
13. Ottawa Valley	1,086	1,182	3,696	3,784	3.4	3.2
14. Highlands	102	154	1,697	1,062	16.6	6.9
15. Clay Belt	131	1,140	1,816	984	13.9	0.9
16. Nickel Range	151	374	1,145	736	7.6	2.0
17. Sault	71	120	588	446	8.3	3.7
18. Lakehead	175	639	2,956	1,575	16.9	2.5
TOTAL	10,698	10,115	52,863	73,923	4.9	7.3
EXEC & PROF	377	424	371	593	1.0	1.4
GRAND TOTAL	11,075	10,539	53,234	74,516	4.8	7.1

ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, 1950-52 (1)

Date	1950	1951	1952
January	65,800	55,750	93,900
February	94,800	72,400	113,600
March	94,400	67,200	115,500
April	102,200	60,600	114,900
May	89,200	51,500	89,200
June	57,400	38,300	66,800
July	50,800	40,700	57,600
August	40,500	37,900	53,000
September	41,700	39,400	46,000
October	35,400	44,900	43,300
November	39,800	54,700	46,600
December	48,200	74,500	53,200

(1) Unemployment figures, as indicated by the number of unplaced applicants for employment, are reported by the various offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

REGIONAL STUDIES

During the past year, five regions of Ontario have been the subject of detailed preliminary studies. The object of these analyses has been to determine the chief types of economic activity in each area as well as to show the relative importance of each in the overall economy of the Province.

The five regions so far dealt with (Border, St. Clair River, Upper Thames, Lake Erie and Niagara) are located in the southernmost part of Ontario (and Canada) and enjoy the most temperate climate with the longest growing season of any section of the Province. The presence of fertile soils in most cases and adequate precipitation has made agriculture a dominant economic feature of these areas. While the dollar value of agriculture has in most cases been exceeded by the value of manufactured products, successful farming laid the foundation for, and has continued to be the chief supporter of, a prosperous industrial community.

With the exception of the Lake Erie Region, these areas are predominantly urban, a concomitant of advanced industrial growth. With the same exception, these areas have all shown above average rates of intercensal population growth, the Niagara and St. Clair River Regions recording the greatest increases of all the areas of the Province.

Proximity to the United States has made these Regions points of entry for large numbers of tourists and has facilitated commercial intercourse on a huge scale. Closeness to the industrial heart of the U.S.A. has fostered the establishment of many branch plants in this part of Ontario. Many years ago, this area of Ontario played host to large numbers of United Empire Loyalists and to these people has been given much of the credit for the early development of the country.

While the Border, St. Clair River, and Niagara Regions concentrate largely on one type of industrial output, viz., motor vehicles, petro-chemical products and heavy producers' goods, respectively, the Upper Thames Region has developed a more diversified industrial economy. This has been made possible by the presence of an extremely rich agricultural hinterland. The Upper Thames Region has by far the most stable type of economy with which we have yet dealt. Employment and income in this Region are subject to relatively small seasonal and long-term fluctuations based, as they are, on no single dominating industry.

The five areas under review have been favoured with excellent transportation facilities and have not suffered from lack of industrial fuels. Hydro-electric power and natural gas are readily available at low rates. The presence of salt, water and petroleum has been invaluable to the industrial development of several of these regions.

The Niagara Region is the smallest in area of any zone in Ontario, and at the same time is the most highly industrialized. It is also famous as a fruit-growing district. As a result of its small area and limited soil resources it has not been possible to develop a broad agricultural base, and we have an outstanding example of a "deficit" area. Food products must be brought in from the adjoining counties to supply a rapidly growing industrial population together with large seasonal influxes of tourists.

The Lake Erie Region has been referred to as the wealthiest agricultural area in Ontario. This has resulted from intensive specialization in the culture of flue-cured tobacco, an excellent example of scientific crop selection.

Almost 1,000,000 people live within the five regions already studied which embrace nine cities, ranging in size from Windsor (120,049) to Welland (15,382). The following table shows, in summary form, the leading characteristics of the five regions.

REGION	-----POPULATION-----			CHIEF FORMS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (ECONOMIC BASE)	REMARKS
	DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE	URBAN %	GROWTH SINCE 1941 %		
1. BORDER (6) (Essex, Kent)	182.3	73	23	<u>Manufacturing</u> : automobiles and accessories <u>Agriculture</u> : intensive crop specialization <u>Mining</u> : natural gas, salt	Economy largely dependent on automotive industry; hence: some instability
2. ST. CLAIR RIVER (7) (Lambton)	66.7	57	32	<u>Manufacturing</u> : petro-chemicals <u>Agriculture</u> : diversified <u>Mining</u> : natural gas, salt, petroleum	Growth area Highest weekly earnings in manufacturing in Ontario
3. UPPER THAMES (5) (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	101.5	65	23	<u>Manufacturing</u> : diversified <u>Agriculture</u> : rich and diversified; high net farm income: dairying <u>Mining</u> : quicklime	Very stable economy based on rich and diversified agriculture
4. LAKE ERIE (4) (Norfolk, Haldimand)	59.6	33	16	<u>Agriculture</u> : richest farming area in Ontario (tobacco) highest net farm income in Ontario <u>Manufacturing</u> : process type <u>Mining</u> : natural gas, gypsum <u>Fishing</u>	Economy largely dependent on tobacco, hence: wide fluctua- tions in employment
5. NIAGARA (3) (Lincoln, Welland)	295.7	67	34	<u>Manufacturing</u> : largely heavy producers' goods and highly concentrated; nickel refining <u>Agriculture</u> : fruit <u>Mining</u> : cement, limestone, natural gas	Most highly industrialized area in Ontario. Region subject to wide variations in employment Growth area
ONTARIO	12.7	71	21		

Note: figures in brackets refer to the regional number

THE STORY OF A GROWING POPULATION: PART II

The increase in Ontario's population over the decade 1941-51 was larger proportionately, than in any other intercensal period since 1900, and, of course, the increase has been substantially larger numerically. The continuing high level of the birth rate, immigration, the downward trend of the death rate as a result of medical achievements, have all contributed to this increase. The operation of these factors was explained in the August Review under the heading "The Story of a Growing Population."

The age structure of the population changed during the forties reflecting the effects of the factors mentioned above. The largest increases occurred in the early age groups as a result of the high birth rate. On the other hand, the proportion of the population between fifteen and nineteen has declined over the decade, partially as a result of the decrease in the birth rate during the thirties, and at the same time the proportion of older people has advanced. The smaller proportion of people now between the ages of ten and nineteen will probably result in a lower birth rate during the next decade assuming that the fertility remains constant.

The Regions bordering the west end of Lake Ontario have been characterized by rapid population growth during the decade 1941 - 1951. The Metropolitan, Burlington and Niagara Regions have shown population increases of over twenty-five per cent compared with an increase of 21.4% for the Province. An examination of the age structure of these populations reveals a high proportion of persons between the ages of twenty-five and forty-four in all three Regions. A higher proportion of young children and a slightly above-average birth rate seem to be typical of the fastest growing regions; but the Metropolitan Region, the most urbanized, has a below-average birth rate and a below-average proportion of children.

Considering the three Regions, it would appear that the rate of natural increase has been insufficient to account for the increase in population over the decade and that it has been due in part to migration from other areas of the Province. Immigration has also contributed to the increase, particularly in the Metropolitan Region. It is estimated, for example, that almost half of the immigrants settling in the Province in 1951 located in the vicinity of Toronto. A high proportion of the people engaged in industry, as opposed to agriculture, seems to be a characteristic feature of these growth areas. The high level of industrial employment and payrolls, especially in manufacturing, has doubtless been important in attracting people to these areas.

The St. Clair River Region, like the above regions, has had a high rate of growth during the decade and exhibits approximately the same age distribution. As before, the natural rate of increase is slightly above the provincial average, but migration to Sarnia, reflected in the threefold increase in manufacturing employment since 1939, has been largely responsible for its rapid growth in the last decade. The high level of industrial activity, particularly in the petro-chemical industry, has been responsible for the influx of workers.

The population of the Upper Thames, Border and Upper Grand Regions in southwestern Ontario has increased in approximately the same proportion as the Province as a whole but somewhat less than the fast-growing regions bordering western Lake Ontario. The birth rate in the Border and Upper Thames areas is higher than that of the Upper Grand River which is reflected in a greater population increase for the former over the latter region. All three Regions exhibit approximately the same age structure except that the Border Region has a smaller percentage of people sixty-five and over. It is interesting to note that the proportion of the population in these three regions engaged in industry is second only to that of the area in the vicinity of Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara, and that the increase during the last decade has been almost as impressive, particularly in the Border Region.

INCREASE IN REGIONAL POPULATION OF ONTARIO
1951*OVER 1941 BY AGE GROUPS

REGION	TOTAL %	0-4 %	5-9 %	10-14 %	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-69 %	70+ %
1. Metropolitan	+26.1	+97.9	+28.3	- 3.0	- 6.3	+19.3	+29.6	+28.7	+16.8	+12.4	+55.7	+51.9
2. Burlington	+28.7	+100.7	+50.7	+ 3.2	- 7.0	+15.5	+32.2	+32.3	+15.7	+19.6	+43.9	+41.6
3. Niagara	+33.7	+94.6	+61.5	+14.6	- 3.0	+12.1	+39.5	+13.0	+30.4	+36.0	+48.4	+43.2
4. Lake Erie	+16.3	+ 54.0	+32.4	+ 6.5	- 3.2	+ 9.1	+12.6	+13.0	+19.3	+10.0	+14.9	+12.8
5. Upper Thames	+23.3	+ 78.3	+45.2	+ 8.6	- 5.0	+12.0	+26.7	+27.0	+14.4	+13.4	+17.6	+23.8
6. Border	+23.2	+ 67.8	+33.8	- 3.4	- 9.9	+13.6	+31.9	+12.5	+21.5	+38.5	+36.7	+33.5
7. St. Clair R.	+31.7	+ 53.0	+56.0	+11.5	- 1.5	+24.9	+50.8	+34.8	+15.3	+18.7	+13.7	+16.5
8. Upper Grand R.	+18.2	+ 76.8	+30.2	- 5.2	- 8.5	+ 9.4	+19.5	+18.1	+17.3	+13.1	+18.2	+23.0
9. Blue Water	+11.0	+ 56.1	+28.4	- 0.9	- 6.1	- 1.4	+ 9.9	+15.8	+ 4.8	- 1.7	+ 6.9	+13.3
10. Kawartha Lakes	+22.3	+ 88.9	+41.7	+ 4.5	- 5.8	+ 9.7	+22.9	+27.1	+15.0	+ 9.0	+19.2	+23.2
11. Quinte	+17.2	+ 65.4	+31.5	+ 2.7	- 2.7	+ 1.4	+20.0	+26.0	+ 5.7	+ 8.2	+ 8.0	+17.2
12. U. St. Lawrence	+ 7.8	+ 40.3	+21.4	+ 0.2	-12.6	-11.9	+ 0.3	+15.9	+ 8.0	+ 5.2	+ 5.6	+14.1
13. Ottawa Valley	+16.4	+ 67.6	+28.5	- 4.1	-13.0	- 4.8	+15.0	+28.0	+10.3	+18.5	+23.3	+26.3
14. Highlands	+ 8.2	+ 33.0	+11.0	- 3.0	-15.3	-15.2	+ 6.1	+17.2	+ 8.9	+16.7	+29.9	+28.2
15. Clay Belt	+ 1.9	+ 16.5	+ 8.3	- 0.1	- 8.6	- 9.6	-14.7	-10.1	+18.8	+21.1	+61.7	+79.2
16. Nickel Range	+31.8	+ 44.4	+34.9	+27.2	+12.2	+22.9	+21.6	+40.6	+41.7	+37.7	+65.2	+42.2
17. Sault	+24.0	+ 62.9	+28.2	+ 5.5	+ 5.4	+14.4	+32.7	+29.4	+ 9.5	+14.0	+40.6	+34.4
18. Lakehead	+21.1	+ 69.4	+36.7	+11.3	- 9.9	- 4.9	+13.3	+19.2	+19.3	+20.0	+79.3	+80.6
Ontario	+21.4	+ 72.8	+32.4	+ 0.2	- 6.9	+ 8.8	+22.6	+24.0	+15.4	+18.5	+33.3	+32.6

REGIONAL POPULATION OF ONTARIO - 1951*
PROPORTION BY AGE GROUPS

REGION	POPULATION TOTAL (100.0%)	0-4 %	5-9 %	10-14 %	15-19 %	20-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65-69 %	70+ %
1. Metropolitan	1,276,298	9.7	7.0	5.6	6.2	8.1	17.4	15.4	12.4	9.4	3.7	5.1
2. Burlington	338,940	11.0	8.4	6.4	6.4	7.9	16.9	14.4	11.3	8.7	3.5	5.1
3. Niagara	212,599	11.5	9.3	7.2	6.8	7.6	16.7	13.8	11.2	8.4	3.1	4.4
4. Lake Erie	66,846	11.4	9.7	8.2	7.4	7.0	13.8	12.9	11.7	8.5	3.5	5.9
5. Upper Thames	276,475	10.7	8.3	6.7	6.4	7.4	15.7	13.7	11.3	9.2	3.8	6.8
6. Border	296,278	11.8	9.2	7.7	7.1	7.9	15.9	12.9	11.8	8.4	2.8	4.5
7. St. Clair R.	74,960	12.0	9.5	7.8	6.7	7.5	15.6	13.2	10.5	8.3	3.2	5.7
8. Upper Grand R.	245,637	11.2	8.5	7.0	7.1	7.9	15.2	13.3	11.2	8.8	3.6	6.2
9. Blue Water	270,599	11.2	9.4	7.9	7.4	6.8	13.7	12.7	10.5	8.7	4.0	7.7
10. Kawartha Lakes	238,601	11.7	9.0	7.3	6.8	7.1	14.8	13.5	10.9	8.6	3.7	6.6
11. Quinte	178,500	11.9	9.4	7.6	7.4	7.6	15.7	13.0	9.8	8.0	3.3	6.3
12. U. St. Lawrence	137,854	11.6	10.0	8.7	7.4	6.5	13.4	12.9	10.4	8.5	3.6	7.0
13. Ottawa Valley	387,807	12.0	9.3	7.5	7.2	7.6	16.0	13.8	10.2	8.1	3.1	5.2
14. Highlands	110,271	12.7	10.9	9.6	8.2	6.8	13.6	12.5	10.0	7.9	3.1	4.7
15. Clay Belt	133,866	13.6	11.4	9.9	8.2	7.5	14.8	13.2	10.5	6.2	2.3	2.4
16. Nickel Range	120,804	13.8	11.2	9.5	7.8	8.5	16.9	13.8	8.9	5.4	1.9	2.3
17. Sault	64,496	12.5	10.2	8.7	8.1	8.1	15.7	13.2	9.6	7.1	2.9	3.9
18. Lakehead	166,711	12.7	9.5	7.8	6.8	7.6	16.8	14.3	10.8	7.5	2.8	3.4
Ontario	4,597,542	11.2	8.7	7.1	6.9	7.7	16.0	14.0	11.2	8.5	3.4	5.3

The Lake Erie Region presents a contrast to the industrial regions to the north and the Upper Thames to the west. The age structure corresponds closely to that of the surrounding areas, but the overall increase has been smaller over the decade. Since the birth rate also corresponds closely to that of the adjacent areas, it appears that the Region is approaching the "optimum" population for its largely rural economy dependent on a special crop requiring migratory labour during the planting and harvesting season. A shift in emphasis in the economy to iron ore extraction, however, would probably result in a substantial population increase.

In general, the population of eastern Ontario, including the Kawartha Lakes, the Quinte and the Ottawa Valley Regions, has increased substantially over the last decade, but not as much as the regions in central or south-western Ontario (except the Lake Erie Region discussed above). The proportion of children in the total population exceeds that of the area to the west, however, and the birth rate and the rate of natural increase are higher, which suggests that industrial centres to the west attract immigrants. This is not wholly true, however. The expansion in manufacturing since 1939, particularly in the Quinte and Kawartha Lakes Regions, has attracted young people from rural areas and lessened migration to other regions.

The trend toward an increasing proportion of the population working in non-agricultural industries is not as marked in the Upper St. Lawrence Region, and the population there increased over 7.8% over the last decade. The number of older people relative to the total population is higher in this region and the birth rate slightly lower, which accounts in part for the smaller increase in population. The chief reason however, appears to be economic.

The population of the large and chiefly rural area bordering Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, comprising the Blue Water Region, increased only 11.0% over the last decade. Comparing this region with any predominantly urban region of approximately equal population, the age structure of the population is very similar, except that the urban group shows a significantly higher proportion of people between twenty-five and forty-four and hence a higher birth rate. There are also fewer persons sixty-five years of age and over, so that the death rate is lower. The migration of young people from rural to urban areas accentuates the population increase in the urban area in that their moving increases the birth rate in the urban and increases the death rate per 1,000 population in the rural areas. It should be explained that this is not necessarily an undesirable trend since farm machinery has resulted in larger farms and increased productivity.

The population of the Highlands Region has shown little increase despite the fact that the northern district of Nipissing, comprising almost half the population of the Region, had one of the highest birth rates in the Province. A considerable decline, in fact, was registered in the fifteen to twenty-four age group, which suggests that young people emigrated from the area. The seasonal nature of the tourist industry does little to encourage permanent settlement.

The populations of the Nickel Range and the Clay Belt Regions differ from the others in the Province with above-average proportions of children and below-average proportions of old people. The birth rate in both regions is well above average and the Nickel Range, in fact, has the highest birth rate in the Province. The great increase in population in the Nickel Range and the almost stationary population in the Clay Belt, are the results of economic factors rather than of differences between the two regions in the age structure of the population or the birth rate.

The population in the Sault and Lakehead Regions has increased at approximately the same rate as the Province as a whole. The age structure generally parallels that of the Province, but the proportion of young people is somewhat higher in Sault. The increase over the decade has been greater and the rate of natural increase has been significantly higher than the Province. Barring migration, the population increase in northwestern Ontario during the next decade will exceed the average for the Province.

REGIONAL POPULATION STATISTICS 1951

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<u>Region</u>	<u>Births Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Population Between 0-4 Years % of Total</u>	<u>Deaths Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Population 65 Years & over % of Total</u>	<u>Natural Increase Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
1. Metropolitan	23.0	9.7	9.3	8.8	13.7	32.7
2. Burlington	25.1	11.0	9.5	8.6	15.6	30.9
3. Niagara	24.8	11.5	8.5	8.5	16.3	29.5
4. Lake Erie	23.6	11.4	9.6	9.4	14.0	29.5
5. Upper Thames	23.2	10.7	10.5	10.6	12.7	31.7
6. Border	27.3	11.8	9.0	7.3	18.3	29.0
7. St. Clair R.	26.8	12.0	9.6	8.9	17.2	29.2
8. Upper Grand R.	25.1	11.2	9.8	9.8	15.3	30.5
9. Blue Water	23.2	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.6	30.3
10. Kawartha Lakes	24.9	11.7	10.0	10.3	14.9	30.4
11. Quinte	25.0	11.9	10.5	9.6	14.5	28.8
12. U. St. Lawrence	23.9	11.6	10.9	10.6	13.0	29.3
13. Ottawa Valley	25.9	11.9	9.3	8.3	16.6	29.3
14. Highlands	27.4	12.7	9.7	7.8	17.7	26.3
15. Clay Belt	29.2	13.6	8.2	4.7	21.0	24.6
16. Nickel Range	33.3	13.8	6.8	4.2	26.5	24.0
17. Sault	28.0	12.5	8.6	6.8	19.4	26.5
18. Lakehead	27.3	12.7	8.8	6.2	18.5	28.3
Ontario	25.0	11.2	9.5	8.7	15.5	30.3

CORRECTION

Section 3 on page 4 should read:
 Automobiles (98%)
 Electrical Aparatus (72%)

